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Senate panel approves Shultz

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Agencies) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously approved the nomination of George Shultz as U.S. Secretary of State and urged prompt confirmation from the full Senate.

Mutual recognition

Isam Sartawi, a close adviser of PLO's Chairman Yasser Arafat says that the decision on Israeli recognition on a reciprocal basis was taken in May 1981 — Page 3.

Portugal military tamed

Portugal formally votes an end to the military watchdog Council of the Revolution, effectively terminating the armed forces direct role in governing the country — Page 4.

Islam in perspective

This week's column deals with the emphasis Islam gives to worship and the habit of fasting. And our dialogue continues — Page 7.

Japanese lifestyle

Work-oriented young mothers of Japan do not make a show of their status but prefer a simple, natural lifestyle perked up with some hobby or sports — Page 9.

Polish party meets

The Polish Communist Party's policy-making body begins discussion on bridging the gap between the authorities and disaffected youth — Page 12.

New fighting hits truce

BEIRUT, July 15 (Agencies) — Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos traded artillery and machine gun fire around Beirut's airport early Thursday, shattering a four-day-old ceasefire. Lebanon's state radio reported. American and Lebanese mediators, in the meantime, scheduled conferences in West Beirut and the presidential palace in suburban Baabda in an attempt to break a stalemate on how, when and where to evacuate the commandos.

Wednesday night, Israel had given the United States time to pursue diplomatic means to get the commandos out of Beirut but not unlimited time, government sources said in Tel Aviv. The sources discounted a report by Israel radio's diplomatic reporter that claimed Prime Minister Menahem Begin had granted U.S. president envoy Philip C. Habib unlimited time.

The report stemmed from a meeting Begin had with Howard Squadron of New York, an American Jewish leader. Squadron could not be reached by telephone to comment.

One government source said Begin had not used the term "unlimited time." The source said the prime minister had said that "as long as Habib still has hope to succeed, he will get the time, but certainly the time is not unlimited."

In another development, a key Lebanese negotiator said here Wednesday a French plan for disengaging Israeli troops and the commandos has been accepted in part by both Habib and the Israelis.

Saeb Salam, 77-year-old former prime minister said the plan involved French and probably other troops moving onto the front line between the two sides with U.S. troops moving in later.

The Lebanese government formally declared Wednesday it was seeking a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon and a multi-national contingent to oversee a commando evacuation from West Beirut.

The carefully-worded declaration was announced after a three-hour cabinet session.

Informed sources in Beirut said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had moved to break the deadlock by formally telling Damascus that the commandos would like to move to Syria if an agreement could be reached on their evacuation. Syria brought progress in the negotiations to an abrupt halt last Friday by saying that it had no room for the commandos to be an impartial president.

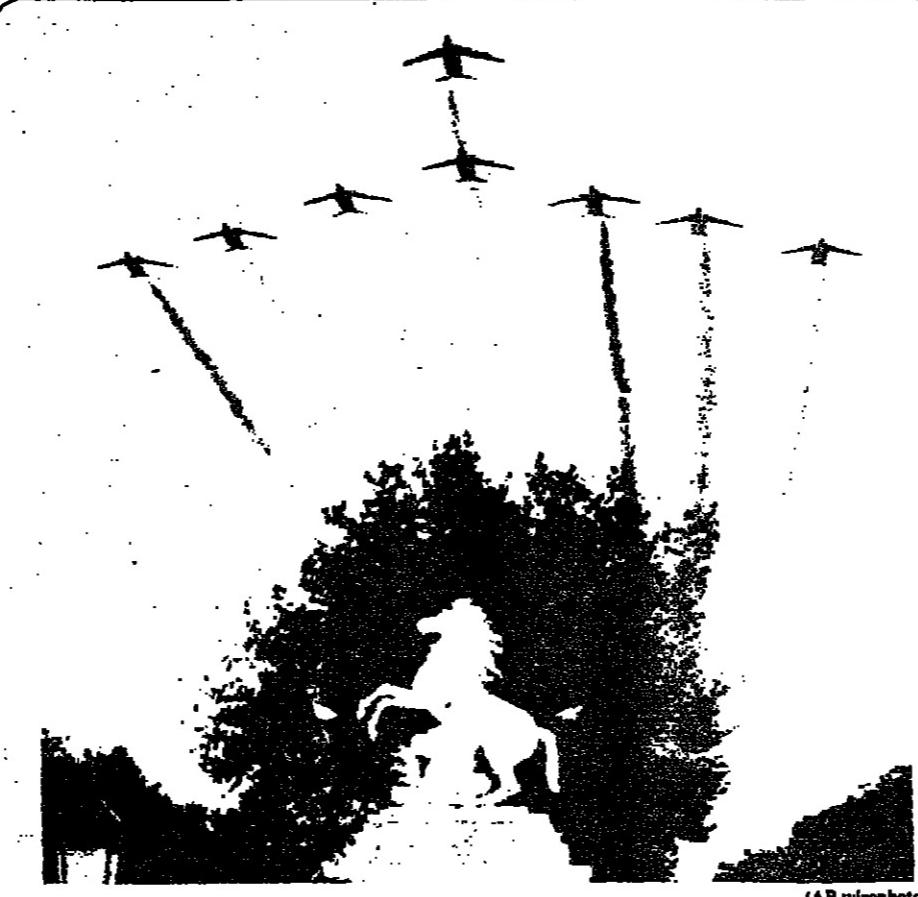
Now, she admits that her bathroom is quite small, but it gives my family lots of conveniences."

For decades, Madame Li watched young men in her village one after another jumping into a two-meter-deep river nearby to have a bath to their hearts' content. Admiration often welled up in her heart.

But she, as one of the Chinese village women tied by the yoke of the feudal ethical code existing for centuries, was not allowed to bathe in the river as the men. What she could do was only to wash with a basin at home.

"When can we women have a thorough bath?" Madame Li thought.

Her wish has finally come true. Two workers were sent by the county Scientific and Technical Commission to her village to go to town for a bath.



BASTILLE DAY PARADE: The "Patrouille de France" Alpha jets formation leaves tricolor trail as they fly over the Marly horse statue down the Champ Elysees Avenue Wednesday as part of the Bastille Day military parade.

(AP wirephoto)

In contrast to Haig

Shultz plans evenhanded M.E. policy

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP) — America's next Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, has signaled his hopes for a change in emphasis in U.S. policy toward the Mideast, one that is unlikely to please the Israelis.

It's too early to say how much of a change Shultz has in mind. In part, that may depend on how much the White House agrees with him. At a minimum, Shultz clearly wants a better break for the Palestinians from Israel than they have been receiving so far. He favors an even-handed approach to the Arab world in general.

During the tenure of former secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, U.S. interests in the region were closely identified with Israeli interests. There was no criticism of Israeli actions from Haig, who felt the U.S. had to stand by an ally even when, in Washington's

view, it was doing wrong.

But judging his testimony during confirmation hearings before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz appears ready to put distance between U.S. and Israeli interests in some cases and hinted at the question of how much autonomy to give to the 1.5 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He told the committee he regretted Israel's invasion of Lebanon, saying it resulted in a needless spilling of "this tremendous amount of bloodshed" because Israel should have been able to accomplish its aims through negotiations. Except for Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, nobody in the Reagan administration, not even the president, had publicly criticized Israel for the invasion.

Asked whether he agreed with Haig that Israel is a "strategic asset" of the U.S., Shultz

Tehran denies claim

Iraq drives back Iranian invasion

BEIRUT, July 15 (Agencies) — Iraq said Thursday it had driven invading Iranian troops off its territory but Iran dismissed the statement as a lie.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that after two days of battles near the southern city of Basra, Iraqi forces have succeeded in cleansing the soil of the homeland of Iranian forces. "The aggressors were routed across the border," the agency said in summarizing an official communiqué.

However, a spokesman for the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, contacted from London, told Reuters that the Iraqi statement was "a mere lie" and that Iran's army was still inside Iraq. "How can they drive us out in a matter of hours after we have advanced 20 kms into Iraq and have dug in?" the spokesman asked.

Iran's national news agency IRNA said Iranian forces beat off an Iraqi counterattack Thursday morning, destroying 10 tanks.

The Iraqis said their operation to drive the Iranians back had been completed Thursday morning and that the Iranians had suffered heavy losses.

But INA claimed large numbers of Iranians were killed and wounded in Iraqi raids

on Iran Wednesday. The Agency said 25 persons were killed and some 300 wounded in Iraqi raids on the western Iranian city of Khorramabad.

In the city of Ilam, 10 persons were killed and some 70 wounded. INA quoted a military spokesman as saying that an Iranian attempt to cross the border into Basra had resulted in "a large number of dead" and prisoners of war.

In another development, Iraq has warned oil transporting companies not to approach Kharq Island, Iran's main terminal for oil exports in the Gulf, which it said its planes had raided Wednesday.

INA quoted a military spokesman as saying the raid was in retaliation for the continued shelling of Iraqi civil and economic installations. Warning oil companies to keep away from the island, the statement said "otherwise they will become, as from today, fixed and vital targets for our Iraqi air force aircraft."

Meanwhile, the latest phase in a war that has lasted almost two years has alarmed the Arab world, while the United States said it was prepared to consult other Gulf countries on means of support if the fighting threatened their security. The White House stressed, however, that the U.S. would remain neutral in the conflict, which did not provoke any rush to buy crude oil in the spot, non-contract market.

Threat seen to summit

NICOSIA, July 15 (R) — Iran's invasion of Iraq jeopardizes plans to hold a summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad in less than two months, delegates to a nonaligned conference here said Thursday.

Iran and Syria have already demanded that the venue for the summit of the 97-member organization be changed, although the idea has been coolly received by other members so far.

But following the latest flare-up in the 22-month-old conflict, a number of delegates attending nonaligned crisis talks on Lebanon said they were now considering whether the summit should be postponed, the venue changed or representation scaled down from heads of state level. "A lot could happen between now and Sept. 6 when the summit is due to begin, but as of today I would hesitate to advise my head of state to attend," one senior delegate said.

OPEC attacks Western media

VIENNA, July 15 (Agencies) — OPEC Secretary-General Marc Saturnin Nguema has warned against a drop in oil prices that "would not help the Western economies and would not necessarily be in anyone's interest."

In a statement to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) press service Opecna, Nguema attacked the Western media for depicting OPEC disarray and predicting the collapse of the organization. He said that those who expected an OPEC breakup would soon realize that "OPEC ministers have always shown a high degree of responsibility."

Nguema added that OPEC had faced problems before, and would continue to reinforce its solidarity despite the "persistent hostility on the part of those who benefit from OPEC oil."

He blamed the world forum for oil industry problems, and attacked oil companies for manipulating the market by first accumulating "gigantic" oil stocks, then running them down in a "highly irresponsible" way.

Nguema said OPEC was conscious of its world role, the primary aim of which was "price stability in an orderly market." A special OPEC conference in Vienna at the weekend broke up in disarray after members clashed on production ceilings and prices.

'I love you', daring intruder told Elizabeth

LONDON, July 15 (Agencies) — A star-tired Queen Elizabeth, with pins in her hair and wearing a short nightdress, woke up to find a barefoot intruder sitting on the edge of her bed saying "I love you", a British newspaper said Thursday.

The prowler, who broke into Buckingham Palace last Friday, drew back the curtains and said he saw the queen looking like a lovely young woman. The Sun newspaper said. It said his first words to her were: "You are very beautiful and I love you very, very much."

The intruder gave the details of his 10-minute close encounter with Queen Elizabeth to his wife who saw him in prison Wednesday. The Sun reported.

As the row over the security breach simmered on, another newspaper, The Daily Star, reported that the intruder was clutching a broken glass ashtray with which he planned to slash his wrists until the queen

talked him out of it.

It said blood dripped from his hand onto the queen's bedclothes, and he planned to kill himself in front of her. But he told police: "I did not want to distress the queen. I changed my mind at the last minute. I did not think it was nice thing to do."

The Sun reported that the intruder asked the queen, "Are you afraid?" and she replied coolly "no". He described the queen's curtains as "plain, but nice", and "physically she looked like a young woman. She has the figure of a girl of 16."

Although she "had little pins in her hair", she still looked marvellous and as he sat on her bed, wearing jeans and a sweater. The Sun said he told her repeatedly, "I love you."

He told his wife, "She wears a wig — I saw it in the room," the newspaper said.

The man's mother said Wednesday only

two weeks ago, her son had slashed his wrists. His father has said his son had domestic and drug problems. Michael Fagan, 31, was arrested last Friday in connection with the incident but has not been charged. He was charged last Saturday with breaking into the palace to steal something.

The Standard newspaper said the queen had reluctantly agreed to new electronic security measures being introduced at the palace after the intrusion.

British papers reported Thursday that London's police chief may resign over the incident. The Daily Telegraph said government ministers and top Conservative legislators who heard details of last Friday's break-in "inside Buckingham Palace. It said metropolitan police commissioner Sir David McNee may feel obliged to step down.

Reacting to an appeal Wednesday night by the chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, for a ceasefire, the SDSF said: "The OAU or any nation trying to mediate in the Somali fighting must talk directly to us." President Moi said the conflict, "if not restrained, could plunge the whole region into a war full of disastrous consequences."

The SDSF statement said the rebels were "in a position to defeat the regime" of President Muhammad Siad Barre and "to take control of the country."

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keep the water in the box hot until midnight.

On the bottom of the iron box is a small hole, from which a hose is linked to a bathroom faucet. When the faucet is turned on, the running water goes to the iron box from its own pressure. There is another conduit linking the small hole with a shower nozzle installed on the bathroom wall. When this is turned on, hot water sprinkles from the nozzle automatically.

The water temperature is adjustable with two faucets, one each for cold and hot water. On the left and right walls of the iron box each is a small hole, through which excessive steam in the box can be discharged. On its front wall is a drainage for excess water.

Solar energy bathrooms solve the problem of Chinese women

PEKING, July 15 (Depthnews) — At first the villagers doubted if they can take a bath with such small iron boxes.

But now Madame Li couldn't restrain her happiness when talking about the solar energy shower in her house.

"I don't worry about being laughed at when I tell you that, I had never had a thorough bath until I was 50. It was only in the year before last when a solar energy bath was built for my family that I could take a bath every day."

Madame Li, 54, is a peasant in Liumenyi production brigade. Zhangzhiyuan commune, Liumenyi is 25 kms away from the Daxing county seat and 30 kms from here. Since transport facilities were poor and her income was low, she seldom had a chance to go to town for a bath.

Now, she admits that her bathroom is quite small, but it gives my family lots of conveniences."

Learning this news, the villagers, both men and women, old and young, came swarming to crowd around the workers. But they were disappointed, seeing the workers had brought only some iron boxes.

The workers placed one of the boxes on the top of a peasant's house and filled it with cold water. In only one and a half hours, the water heated by the sun was so hot it burned hands. After adjusting the temperature, some females took off their clothes immediately and had a refreshing bath.

The villagers bought 30 iron boxes the workers had brought that day.

Today, all the 162 households with 826 people in Liumenyi have each a solar energy bath. And the villagers, especially

those middle-aged women and young girls, no longer have to worry about taking a bath.

These baths were all built at a corner of courtyards. They look like ordinary small houses and are constructed simply with the iron box as its main part.

The iron box is 100 cm long and 90 cm wide and installed on the top of the small bath. Its front wall is 17 cm high and its back wall is 33 cm high, forming an angle of 10 degrees.

On its top is fixed a plate of glass five mm thick. The walls and bottom of the box are made of iron sheets painted with black lacquer or asphalt to increase its ability of absorbing sun heat.

Around and beneath the iron box is a 10-cm-thick layer of cotton fibers, sawdusts or straws. These substances are helpful to absorbing sun heat.

Kingdom, Kuwait sign neutral zone agreement

TAIF, July 15 (SPA) — Properties of Saudi Arabian nationals in the Kuwaiti sector of the neutral zone will be established and confirmed according to the provisions of an agreement signed here Wednesday by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The treaty, called the 'Taif Agreement', was signed during a visit by Abdul Aziz Al-Utaibi, secretary general of the Kuwaiti council of ministers. Utaibi left the Kingdom Wednesday after three days of talks with Saudi Arabian authorities foremost of whom was Interior Minister Prince Naif.

The Taif Agreement is based on provisions of the neutral zone dividing treaty, a memorandum of understanding and the Riyadh accord between the two countries. The Taif Agreement provides for settling all unresolved issues about properties in the Kuwaiti section of the neutral zone claimed by Saudi Arabians.

Prince Naif received Utaibi early Wednesday. The Ministers discussed several issues of concern to both countries and bilateral relations.

Saudia introduces new cargo rates

By Ahmad Kamal Khurshid

Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 15 — New shipping rates for cargo weighing over 200 kgs are being introduced by Saudia cargo. This means businesses can air freight 2,000 kgs for the same price as it normally cost to send 800 kgs, according to a Saudia spokesman. But these reduced rates apply only to domestic freight.

Saudia's cargo schedule has expanded rapidly from ten years ago when there was one 707 flight a week. Now there are 14 DC-8 and 747 flights to Europe. In 1971, Saudia's cargo section handled barely 6 million kgs of cargo while in 1981 the figure rose to over 100 million kgs.

During the years there has been a change in the way cargo is carried. Previously, about 75 percent of it was carried by passenger flights while now cargo is equally shared between passenger and freight flights.

The national carrier's cargo fleet at present includes two DC-8s with a capacity of 40 tons each and a new Boeing 747 with a capacity of over 100 tons, with the added advantage of both nose loading for extra long ship-

tions. Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Kingdom Saud Al-Osaimi also attended the meeting.

In a statement made right before Utaibi's departure, the Kuwaiti official described his talks in the Kingdom as "successful and constructive". "An atmosphere of amity, understanding and fraternity prevailed," Utaibi said. He thanked Prince Naif and Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmad for their cooperation and definite desire to promote good relations.

The Taif Agreement will serve Saudi Arabian nationals in the Kuwaiti sector of the neutral zone and ensure their rights in some matters related to their properties. The previous three agreements — the treaty of dividing the neutral zone, the memo of understanding and the Riyadh accord — were reached during the past 16 years with the goal of treating the topic of Saudi Arabians in Wasrah or Min Al-Zour of the divided region in relation to their houses, open land, workshops, shops and farms.

Prince Naif received Utaibi early Wednesday. The Ministers discussed several issues of concern to both countries and bilateral relations.

menus and side loading for high cargo.

The semi-automated cargo terminal at the King Abdul Aziz International Airport is designed to handle 150,000 tons of cargo a year and is equipped with sophisticated loading equipment to handle seven 747s simultaneously. Its loading equipment for 747s includes main-deck loaders capable of lifting 20 tons at a time; they cost \$50,000 each.

Saudia is now developing additional short-term facilities at Rivadh airport for the interim period until the new airport is ready in a few years. At Dharan, construction of a new cargo terminal is underway.

Cordless phone users cautioned

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, July 15 — Saudi Telephones has informed phone subscribers who have cordless telephones that there are some advantages as well as disadvantages to the use of these sets. A Saudi Telephone official spokesman told *Arab News* Wednesday that it is possible to overhear telephone calls placed with these sets "if the third party has a radio or similar set operating within range."

He said it is also possible for a third party to use a subscriber's line if two cordless sets are within range. Subscribers are therefore advised to use the sets provided by Saudi Telephone and avoid the inconvenience of having to guard a cordless telephone, the spokesman said.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fair (Dawn)	4:22	4:17	3:48	3:32	3:56	4:21
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Assr (Afternoon)	3:41	3:50	3:22	3:13	3:35	4:12
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:07	7:14	6:45	6:35	7:00	7:34
Isha (Night)	9:07	9:14	8:45	8:36	9:00	9:34

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OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA

Small cars to be banned during pilgrimage

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 15 — The Interior Ministry will continue this year its experiment in previous pilgrimage seasons by not allowing cars or vehicles which carry less than nine persons into the holy places. This was first enforced during the 1979 pilgrimage and greatly facilitated traffic in the holy places.

Three parking areas have been specified for pilgrims with small vehicles where they may park their cars to take public buses into the holy places. An organized schedule of buses running between the holy places and the three parking areas is being planned.

This year, lorries and pick-up trucks have been banned completely from carrying passengers. They will be allowed into the holy places only if they are carrying goods.

The three parking areas are located at Naneem, for those coming from Madinah; Ummul Ioud, for those arriving via the

Jeddah-Makkah Road; and the third near Arafat, for those entering through Taif. The parking areas are large, asphalted, illuminated and provided with day and night guards.

Guests of government departments and other organizations will be provided with public transportation instead of small vehicles, according to a statement by the Interior Ministry included in this year's pilgrimage instructions. Local pilgrims were urged to cooperate and use only vehicles with a passenger capacity of more than nine persons, the ministry reiterated this policy is designed, in the first place, to ensure the comfort of pilgrims.

According to this year's pilgrimage instructions, pilgrims will be divided into eight groups by nationality. The first group will comprise pilgrims from South east Asia — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and China.

The interior ministry has also warned pilgrims against bringing in pictures, books or pamphlets for political propaganda and ideological purposes. Persons found possessing such materials will be dealt with firmly, according to the Kingdom's laws, and be turned back to where they came from.

The Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry stressed that it will mobilize all its potentials for the pilgrimage season in accordance with the King and crown prince's instructions. A large number of religious men have been recruited to provide guidance services for the pilgrims, it said.

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according to the Kingdom's laws, and be turned back to where they came from.

Jeddah zoo prepares for opening

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 15 — The Jeddah zoo will soon be open to the public here. Its official inauguration, scheduled last month, was postponed due to the death of King Khaled.

The zoo is located on a small hill in Makkah Road, Kilo 10, overlooking the expressway. Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Saeed Farsi has taken keen interest in the development of the zoo during the last year. The Jeddah Municipality is responsible for the zoo's development and maintenance.

The zoo houses almost 500 animals and birds of over 80 different species from various countries of the world. A large collection of animals were donated as a gift from Prince Turki ibn Abdul Aziz. Some animals are gifts from the Republic of China.

Dr. Hasan Radwan, the man in charge of the zoo, told *Arab News* Thursday,

Criminal acts drop in Riyadh-report

ing other drivers. They were imprisoned for a week each in accordance with the instructions of Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

At the same time the police arrested 1,100 illegal immigrants without the proper papers who had overstayed their original visas. They were handed to the authorities concerned, which usually arranges their deportation.

There were 296 traffic accidents which resulted in the death of 28 persons and the injury of 273. Fifty one men were arrested and punished for badgering women in the markets and parks.

From page one

"The legitimate needs and problems on the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved — urgently and in all their dimensions," he said.

He said representatives of the Palestinians must be included in the negotiations "for these talks to succeed." At another point he declared, "we've just got to come to our senses ... shake everybody and say, 'come on, we've got to do better about this, we've got to get active.'

Even though he said he didn't disagree with Reagan's foreign policy to date, there was implied criticism of Haig for not giving higher priority to the Palestinian negotiations during his 17 months in office.

He criticized Israeli settlements on the West Bank, and said a proposal by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to settle another 70,000 Israelis in the occupied territories would be damaging if carried out.

Asked Wednesday if Reagan agreed with Shultz' statements on the Palestinians, the deputy White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said he did.



Local firm to import Tanzanian livestock

DAR ES SALAAM, July 15 (R) — Tanzania is negotiating with business firms in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait wishing to import at least 85,000 cattle, goats and sheep there according to Livestock Development Minister of Herman Kirigini.

He told parliament that the Livestock Development Authority had already concluded an agreement with a Saudi Arabian firm which would buy 15,000 head of cattle and 25,000 goats and sheep in a three-month period ending in September this year.

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Arab news Local

Nine-passenger vehicles minimum limit

Small cars to be banned during pilgrimage

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according to the Kingdom's laws, and be turned back to where they came from.

PLO ready for mutual recognition with Israel, Arafat's aide says

By Anne Whitehouse
London Bureau

LONDON, July 15 — The Palestine Liberation Organization's National Council formally conceded to Israeli recognition on a reciprocal basis as long ago as May 1981. Issam Sartawi, a close adviser of PLO's Chairman Yasser Arafat and a member of the Palestine National Council, has said.

Soviet President Brezhnev's Middle East formula, which recognizes all states in the area, including Israel's right to exist, was endorsed at the 1981 PNC meeting. Dr. Sartawi told a press conference here Wednesday. No change in the PLO position had been made since then.

A decision had been taken to make this position public six months before the latest

Assad receives Reagan's letter

DAMASCUS, July 15 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli Wednesday met with Syrian President Hafez Assad and handed him a letter from President Ronald Reagan.

The contents of the note were not disclosed but political observers in the Syrian capital said that it undoubtedly dealt with the Lebanon crisis.

The United States has been attempting to convince Syria to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization commandos trapped in Beirut by Israeli forces.

Palestinian rights 'vital for peace'

CAIRO, July 15 (AP) — West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called for a Middle East peace based on the right of existence for Israel and self-determination for the Palestinians.

In remarks during a dinner in his honor, Genscher also promised that his country would continue to support Egypt's economy and labeled Egypt "an island of stability" in the region.

"According to our estimate, a solution of the Middle East conflict should be based on the implementation of right of existence and right of security for all states in the region, including the state of Israel, as well as the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people," Genscher said.

Genscher who arrived Wednesday for a two-day visit, noted that his visit comes at a time of "dramatic developments" in Lebanon, where Israeli troops have trapped the Palestine Liberation Organization in West Beirut.

"In particular, the events in Beirut fill us with great concern and anguish," Genscher said. "The European community has condemned the Israeli invasion forcefully."

He added that a "sovereign, independent Lebanon would be the best guarantee for bona fide security interests of neighboring states" among them Israel and Syria.

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war with Israel began, he continued. Secret negotiations which took place between PLO's leaders and representatives of European governments were planned to culminate in a public meeting to publicize the PLO position, following which, the American and European governments were to be asked to come forward with official recognition of the PLO. Sartawi said.

The meeting, scheduled for June 14 was timed to take place just before the EEC ministers' meeting on June 20 and the EEC summit meeting on the 28th. But then, on June 6 the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began. The June 14 meeting was canceled, according to Sartawi, "because we didn't want to make our platform visible under the pressure of war".

The final decision to make public the PLO position — at press conferences in Paris Tuesday and in London Wednesday was because "now we are victorious in Beirut...our heroic Palestinian and Lebanese fighters have stood up to the Third largest army in the world; and Sharon's aims are not fulfilled," Sartawi emphasized.

He added that the PNC decision was unpredictable, except by a further PNC decision. And his views did not differ from those of the Head of the PLO's Political Department Farouk Kaddoumi, he said.

A further important development in the direction of peace in the last few days was the formal Palestinian reception given to the Israeli journalist Uri Avnery when he interviewed Arafat in Beirut on July 3. Sartawi said.

Avnery, a former Knesset representative and member of the Shelli party was one of the

two founder members of the Israeli Council for Israeli and Palestinian peace present at the conference. The other, Dr. Matti Peled, was a reserve general in the Israeli army until 1969.

"We are appearing here as Israelis and Zionists and as Israeli patriots — two of the many people who object to the Israeli war in Lebanon," Avnery said. Israel should now take the initiative by offering peace to the Palestinians through the creation of a state in the West Bank and Gaza," he declared.

Describing his recent meeting with Arafat, for which he is under threat of trial for espionage in Israel, Avnery said: "The most important message from the meeting was the meeting itself... receiving us confirmed the 'Sartawi line' in the PLO, that is, open, direct contacts with the Israeli peace camp. This is a step toward the recognition of Israel, because the recognition of the Israel peace camp is the recognition of another Israel."

He described how during his visit to West Beirut, the PLO had assured him that "it wants a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and peace means peace with Israel". Arafat had sent a very warm message of support to the demonstration for peace in Israel.

Peled commented that opposition to the Israeli invasion in Lebanon was very widespread and that it was a daily event for demobilized Israeli soldiers to get together to state their abhorrence of the war. He drew attention to the present basic asymmetry in the meetings between the PLO and Israel — for officials from the PLO were only meeting individuals from Israel. "We have asked the government to replace us by officials, but they have said no", he said.

Mubarak calls for Arab unity on Lebanon

CAIRO, July 15 (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called Thursday on Arabs to meet and develop a "unified approach" to the Lebanon crisis. He vowed to travel "anywhere on the Arab nation" on this behalf provided that differences were set aside.

Speaking to reporters following a 90-minute meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mubarak said the Israeli attack in Lebanon could have been avoided if the Palestinians had agreed to join U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on autonomy for Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mubarak said the Palestinian issue would not be solved by shattering Palestine Liberation Organization members throughout the Arab world but by recognizing that Palestinian self-determination is "inevitable."

"The style applied now by our Arab brothers for solving the (Lebanon) issue will not succeed unless Arabs meet together in order to solve this problem," Mubarak said.

"I am ready to go anywhere in the Arab nation provided that we can set aside our differences and be realistic so that we can agree on one line," he added.

Mubarak renewed appeals for Iran and Iraq to settle their dispute peacefully. "We did not agree with Iraq's seizing of Iranian territories by force, nor do we agree now to Iran's seizing of Iraqi territories," he said.

Mubarak urged the PLO and Israelis to recognize one another and the United States to start a direct dialogue with the PLO. "If the United States wanted stability in the region and to support its friends, it should start a dialogue with the Palestinians and reach a solution," he said.

Mubarak said his meeting with Genscher was part of the program of frequent contacts initiated by Sadat and that as a prominent member of the European community, the Bonn government should use its influence on the United States to work at a solution in Lebanon.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senate majority leader Howard Baker Jr., said after a White House briefing Wednesday that he detected "no new note of optimism sounded by the president" in a discussion of Lebanon. Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for an additional \$30 million in aid to Lebanon, bringing the amount of assistance proposed by the administration to \$65 million.

BEIRUT, (R) — Phalangist militia in Beirut have denied kidnapped four Iranian diplomats who disappeared near the north Lebanon town of Batroun on July 4. Last week, Iran's ambassador to Lebanon, Fakhr Rohani, accused the right-wing Christian-Phalangist Party of kidnapping four Iranian diplomats including his embassy's Charge d'Affaires Mohsen Mousavi. A statement on Phalangist radio Wednesday quoted the militia's military command as saying three employees of the Iranian Embassy had been detained for a document check on July 4, but they had subsequently been set free.

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Military authorities in southern Adana announced Wednesday that they arrested 15 men accused of reviving a leftist guerrilla group that had been crushed under military rule. The announcement from the Adana martial law command, in charge of six southern provinces, said the 15 suspects were captured in a string of "operations" following confessions from militants arrested in the capital city of Ankara.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — Israel's armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Raphael Eytan, narrowly escaped death twice this week, press reports said Thursday.

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Turkish narcotics police are holding two Egyptian nationals on charges of possessing 2.2 pounds of "pure heroin", an announcement said Wednesday. The announcement said a narcotics police team intercepted a private car in a residential suburb of Istanbul 11 days ago and found the heroin in special compartments of the car.



INSPECTS POSITIONS: Somewhere along the front lines around the besieged Lebanese capital, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat directs the defenses of a forward position. Arafat toured the forward positions accompanied by his military aides.

Zayed urges West leaders to stop Israeli massacres

ABU DHABI, July 15 (WAM) — UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahyan has warned that the Arab world will not stand still watching the ugly massacre perpetrated by Israel, the West's ally, with advanced weapons spreading destruction and imposing terrorism and a blackmail policy over the Lebanese land to annihilate the Palestinian people.

This was part of messages Sheikh Zayed

sent to him by Zayed, Reagan stressed that the U.S. people and administration share Sheikh Zayed's concern and efforts to stop the present bloodshed in Lebanon.

Zayed also received replies from Mitterrand, Schmidt and Thatcher.

Mitterrand stressed French denunciation of the Israeli act in Lebanon and said that France voted with U.N. resolutions 508 and 509 urging for immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces. Mitterrand said the present disasters proved France's point of view stating that there will not be a settlement in the Middle East unless all peoples, including the Palestinians, get recognition and respect.

Schmidt stressed that his government will do its best to help end the Lebanese crisis and solve the major problem in the Middle East, namely the Palestinian, for reaching a total and just peace.

Thatcher said she shared Sheikh Zayed's concern on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and "Britain was terrified by the destruction and suffering of the Palestinians and Lebanon."

The British and European groups are doing their best to curb the Israelis and prevent more suffering and victims, she added.

Hussein said planning Egypt visit

DUBAI, July 15 (WAM) — King Hussein of Jordan is expected to make an official visit to Cairo in the near future at the invitation of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the UAE daily *Al-Bayan* newspaper reported Thursday.

Quoting "reliable sources" in the Egyptian capital, the Dubai-based paper said the invitation was extended by Osama El Baz, the

S. Lebanon homeless put at 47,000

SIDON, Israeli-held Lebanon, July 15 (AP) — The war in South Lebanon has left at least 47,000 people homeless, many of them Palestinian refugees, and another 100,000 are receiving emergency food shipments in a major mercy operation backed by Western governments, relief agency officials said Wednesday.

"We believe that everyone in need is now getting help," said Frederick Steinemann, spokesman of the International Committee of the Red Cross. "But it's a big job."

Relief workers believe they have contained the food and health problems that were major concerns in the immediate aftermath of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon. But officials of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, established in 1948 to aid Palestinian refugees, stressed they are racing against time to find shelters for the homeless refugees before winter sets in.

There are no accurate figures on how many Lebanese civilians lost their homes in the fighting, but informed municipal officials said it was "tens of thousands."

Widespread confusion remains over all manner of statistics — casualties, destruction, the homeless, even how many Palestinians there are in Lebanon. Israeli authorities claim there are only 20,000 homeless in southern Lebanon. Relief and Red Cross teams now are making a survey of the camps and heavily damaged cities like Sidon and Tyre to determine the true extent of the catastrophe.

The five refugee camps around these cities were blitzed by Israeli bombing and shelling. Ein Hilwa camp outside Sidon, where the Israelis fought a fierce six-day battle against hard-core Palestinian commandos, is a pile of rubble.

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New panels to be formed

Portugal Army role in government ended

LISBON, July 12 (AP) — Portuguese legislators Wednesday formally voted an end to the military's watchdog Council of the Revolution, effectively terminating the armed forces' direct role in governing the country eight years after soldiers, sailors and airmen brought down a right-wing dictatorship which had ruled for half a century.

Deputies of the governing "Democratic Alliance" were joined by the opposition Socialist and independent Social Democrats in securing a required two-thirds majority to

85 Indians drowned

NEW DELHI, July 15 (AP) — More than 85 persons may have perished in three separate mass drownings reported Wednesday across India — in a swollen Himalayan Mountain stream, along the Bay of Bengal coast and in the River Ganges.

A bus packed with more than 50 travelers plunged from a mountain road into the swirling River Sutlej Wednesday morning and by nightfall searchers had found only one floating tire — but no survivors and no bus, the United News of India reported.

Officials of Himachal Pradesh state rushed to the scene of the accident, about 350 kilometers north of New Delhi. The state's chief minister announced that families of each person drowned would be paid \$2,100 under the state bus system's insurance coverage.

Fifteen fisherfolk including eight girls and women were missing and feared drowned after a motorized Indian fishing boat capsized last Monday off Visakhapatnam, 700 kilometers southwest of Calcutta, UNI reported. One unnamed survivor who swam ashore said he saw a shark drag away one of his mates.

UNI said 20 of 40 persons aboard were feared drowned when a boat capsized in the Ganges near Semra village, 700 kilometers southeast of New Delhi. The news agency said 10 persons swam to safety and seven bodies so far were recovered after Tuesday's accident.

Soviets free peace activist

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP) — Sergei Batovin, a founder of Moscow's only independent peace movement, has been released after nearly a month under house arrest, his friends reported Wednesday.

Police guards were removed from Batovin's Moscow apartment last Saturday, and he was permitted to leave without incident, the sources told Western correspondents. Batovin, a 29-year-old artist, joined friends in an undisclosed location because he feared further police harassment for his involvement in the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA."

Friends said he also wanted to recuperate from 15 police interrogations at his apartment and a nearby police station during his captivity.

Batovin's wife complained last week that during one session of questioning, police threatened him with jail on currency speculation charges if he did not renounce the group's activities. He denied doing anything illegal.

All 11 original members of the group, which announced its existence last June 4, have been detained and questioned by police, and several have been put under house arrest or had their telephone lines cut.

Two activists, Mikhail Ostrovsky and his wife Lyudmilla, left the country last Friday after unexpectedly getting Soviet exit visas, and another couple was also officially told to prepare for emigration, the sources said.

The peace group has circulated petitions against nuclear warfare in several Soviet cities, but authorities have not given members permission to hold a peace march in Moscow.



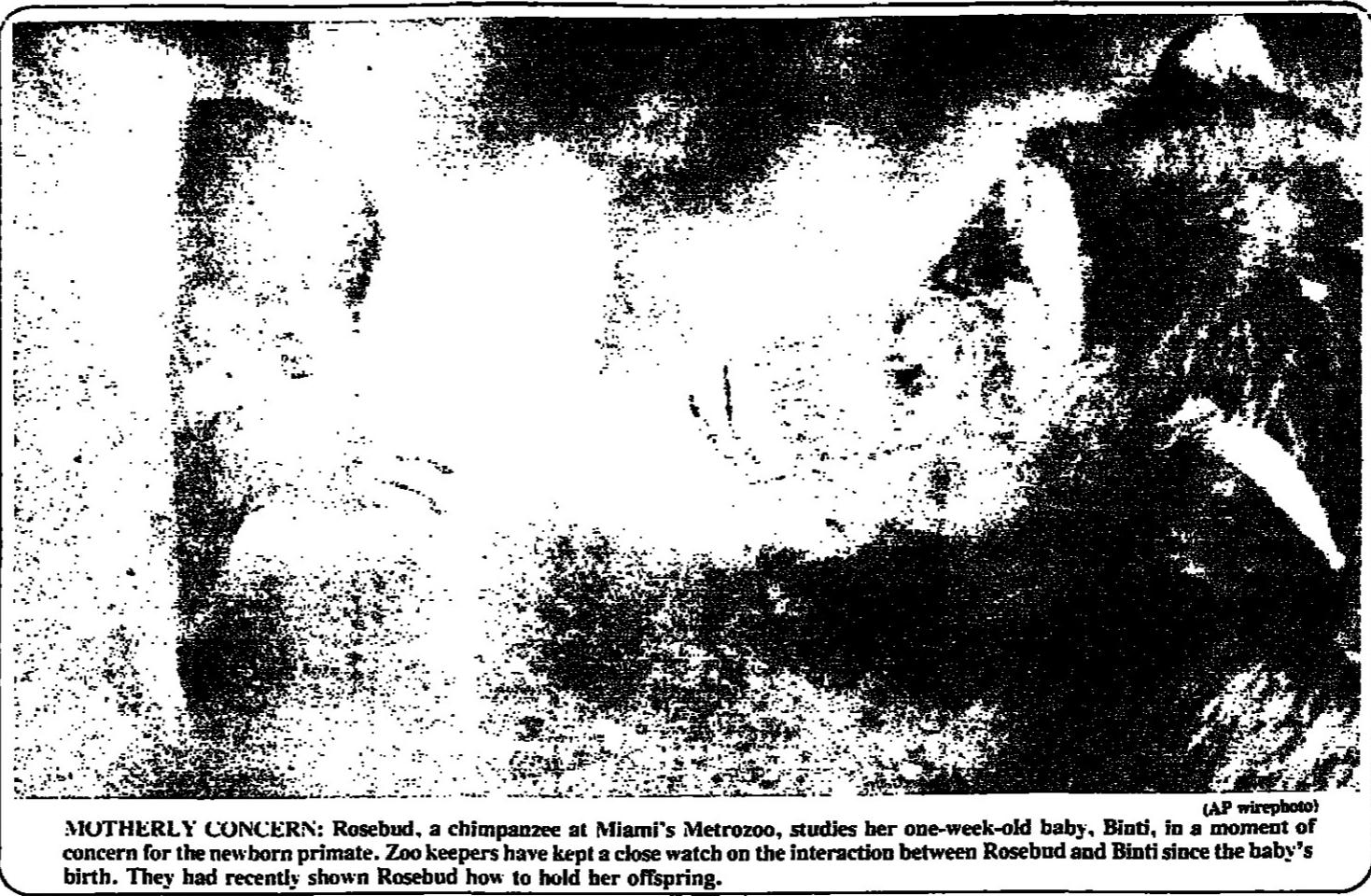
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MOTHERLY CONCERN: Rosebud, a chimpanzee at Miami's Metrozoo, studies her one-week-old baby, Binti, in a moment of concern for the newborn primate. Zoo keepers have kept a close watch on the interaction between Rosebud and Binti since the baby's birth. They had recently shown Rosebud how to hold her offspring.

For fourth week in a row

Human League's pop record stays on top

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP) — The Human League's "Don't you want me" stayed for a fourth week in a row as the best-selling single pop record in the United States.

"Rosanna" by Toto made it week No. 2 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, and John Cougar stepped up one notch to third position with "Hurt so Good."

Last week's no. 3 hit, "Ebony and Ivory," by Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder, slipped to sixth place.

Two newcomers climbed into the ten top pop list this week — "Tainted Love" by Soft Cell, up from 11th to 8th, and "Only the Lonely" by The Motels, up from 12th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, "I Don't Think She's in Love Anymore" by Charley Pride took over the No. 1 spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "Till You're Gone" by Barbara Mandrell was second, and "Take me Down" by Alabama was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Rosanna — Toto.
 3. (4) Hurt so Good — John Cougar.
 4. (6) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.
 5. (5) Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me — Juice Newton.
 6. (3) Ebony and Ivory — Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder.
 7. (9) Hold Me — Fleetwood Mac.
 8. (11) Tainted Love — Soft Cell.
 9. (10) Caught up in You — 38 Special.
 10. (12) Only the Lonely — The Motels.
- The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:
1. (2) I Don't Think She's in Love Anymore — Charley Pride.
 2. (3) 'Til You're Gone — Barbara Mandrell.
 3. (6) Take me Down — Alabama.
 4. (4) Would you Catch a Falling Star — John Anderson.
 5. (5) Don't Worry Boi me Baby — Janie Fricke.
 6. (7) Are the Good Times Really Over — Merle Haggard.

Viet hold on Cambodia said real

BANGKOK, July 15 (AFP) — While political efforts to oust Vietnam from Cambodia are being made, Hanoi's military stranglehold on the country is still very much a reality.

Latest Western estimates put the number of Vietnamese fighting troops in Cambodia at between 160,000 and 180,000. This is roughly the same number Hanoi has maintained in the war-shattered country since Vietnamese forces marched across the border in December 1978 and took Phnom Penh Jan. 7, 1979.

"There have been troop rotations, but no major withdrawal of forces," said a Western expert here. "Hanoi has never pulled out troops on a large scale, least of all in September last year." After the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in September last year, Hanoi, in a public display of flexibility over Cambodia, began speaking of a partial withdrawal of troops. Observers here say that this never happened, and in fact Vietnam was at the time building up its forces in Cambodia for the dry season offensive in which they seized the initiative from the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Now Vietnam has made another offer of a

BRIEFS

THE HAGUE (AFP) — About ten Moluccans living in the Netherlands have been arrested in connection with an armed attack on a police car last month, police sources said Wednesday. A large community of Moluccans, from the Maluku Island in Indonesia, live in Assen, in the north of the Netherlands, where the police vehicle was fired June 11. The police sources, however, denied press reports alleging that there had been a Moluccan plot to kidnap Queen Beatrix and Prime Minister Andreas van Agt. The Moluccan nationalist movement demands creation of an independent Moluccan state on Indonesian territory.

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Representatives of more than 100 countries are expected to attend the second U.N. outer space conference in Vienna Aug. 4-21, conference Secretary-General Yash Pal said here Wednesday. At a news briefing, he said in response to a question that militarization of outer space was not on the agenda "so this conference, I think, will deal with it only peripherally." But, speaking generally, he declared, "I hope that action will be taken to stop the militarization of outer space."

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Zimbabwe's Parliament was evacuated for 15 minutes Wednesday after police were tipped off by an anonymous telephone caller that a bomb was planted in a building across the street. Police searched the building, Lonrho House, in downtown Harare. Later they declared the area safe and senators, ministers, deputies and bewigged officials returned to the House.

LONDON (R) — Elections to a new political assembly in Northern Ireland, long torn by sectarian strife between Protestants and Roman Catholics, will be held on Oct. 20, the government announced Wednesday. The plan to set up a new assembly in Northern Ireland is the fourth attempt to find a workable political structure here since Britain dissolved its Protestant-dominated parliament in 1972. The 78-seat assembly will have an advisory role until the British Parliament is satisfied that has won the confidence of both Catholics and Protestants.

Rebel leaders captured, Uganda says

KAMPALA, July 15 (AP) — Ugandan Vice President Paulo Muwanga said Wednesday that an undisclosed number of guerrilla leaders have been captured and would be shown to the public.

Speaking at a news conference here, he also disclosed that a large cache of stolen sugar and salt destined for a Kampala-based relief agency was found at a guerrilla base. Muwanga, who is also defense minister, did not name any of the rebel leaders or say where they were apprehended. President Milton Obote's government currently is fighting several anti-government insurgent groups around the East African country.

The vice president also repeated warnings to the opposition Democratic Party, which he earlier alleged to have guerrilla connections. Party leaders consistently have denied any link with insurgent forces.

"I am not mincing words," Muwanga said during the emotion-charged news conference. "We have been resisting the temptation to avenge blood of (ruling party) supporters being killed by bandits too long." The Ugandan leader added: "Anybody killing people in Buganda (province) today must retrace his steps. These people are exploiting our patience, and we know the big fish."

Kafumbe Mukasa, a Democratic Party member, said in parliament Tuesday that the opposition group was considering legal action against Muwanga who accused four Democratic officials of knowing the source of guerrilla funding.

U.S. study finds tuberculosis among Haitians

BOSTON, July 15 (AP) — Tuberculosis is common among newly arrived Haitian refugees in the United States, and doctors should check for this disease when they treat Haitians, a study recommends.

The review found that there are 650 cases of tuberculosis for every 100,000 newly arrived refugees. By comparison the rate is 24 cases for each 100,000 persons across the United States.

"Because of these findings," the study said, "we recommend that physicians who treat Haitian patients maintain a strong suspicion of tuberculosis."

The statistics were based on examinations conducted on Haitians by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Florida between March 1980 and June 1981.

The review was directed by Dr. Arthur F. Pritchett at the University of Miami School of Medicine and published in Thursday's *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The study also found that 34 percent of the newly arrived Haitians who were infected had tuberculosis organisms that were resistant to isoniazid, a drug used to treat the disease.

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Italy has its say with Rossi all the way

From a hesitant start to a triumphant finish

Rossi.

"Rossi... Rossi," the Italian fans chanted for the little guy who scored three goals to beat mighty Brazil to gain the semis and then struck twice against Poland for a final berth, where he crowned himself with the opening goal that paved the way for two more and the glittering 1982 Cup.

Rossi, the dashing darling of Italian football has definitely made a tremendous comeback after being banned for two years; and rightly pocketed two awards for himself — the top marksman and the best player of the tournament.

"When Rossi beat Brazil, good story," said Giampiero Maseri, an Italian journalist. "The 1,200 Brazil tourists flew from Rio to Lisbon. From there they came to Barcelona in a ship, the *Frederico C.* the crew was 150 Italians down below in the ship."

"Coming to Barcelona, the Brazilians did the Samba all day and all night. After Rossi, the ship sailed back to Lisbon. No dance up top. The crew below, they do tango all day and all night."

Such a hero, Rossi. A shoe factory in Turin said Rossi would be given shoes the rest of his life. The newspaper *Corriere Della Sport* said in a headline: "Paolo will defy the iron curtain."

That he did Thursday in more ways than one. Not only did Rossi cause the defeat of a

country under Soviet domination, he scored both goals against a defense that has been mostly iron. The Poles made it to the semifinal by earning scoreless ties three times in five games, including one with the Soviet Union.

As wonderfully exhilarating as the Italy-Brazil game was, with both teams on the attack each of the 90 minutes, Thursday's game was a bore. Poland had won its place in the World Cup semis by eliminating the guys who used tanks in bigger games. All along, the Poles said they had no ambition above third place. They never pressed an offensive situation Thursday and never managed a true threat to score. If Brazil-Italy was worth a 4,000-mile trip, Italy-Poland wasn't worth leaving the room — except for Paolo Rossi.

Rossi makes things happen the way Giorgio Chinaglia does for the Cosmos in that soccer never-never land across the pond. Chinaglia can't dribble around a tree, and passes so rarely that men have grown old waiting to see such a phenomenon. But he scores. He hangs around the goal, puts it in the net. So does Rossi, who twice Thursday produced beautiful goals by hanging around the goal mouth until someone struck a pass in his direction.

Twenty-two minutes into the game, Italy's Giancarlo Antognoni drove a free-

kick from the right side past the Polish defenders. As two Italians did a crossing maneuver outside the near goalpost, Rossi waited in the center. The ball, hooking slightly, moved away from Polish goalkeeper Jozef Mylnarczyk. And faster than you can say Jozef Mylnarczyk, Rossi's left foot flicked out ever so slightly at the falling ball and turned it into a 1-0 lead.

After the first goal," said the Italian coach, Enzo Bearzot, when asked how soon he thought victory was his. "I began to feel it was feasible. After the second goal, it was even clearer."

At 72 minutes, Rossi made it 2-0 Bruno Conti dribbled at full speed down the left side, with another man in the middle and Rossi lurking — where else? — near the right goalpost. Conti chipped a perfect centering pass, hooking it away from Mylnarczyk again. This time Rossi went toward the ball for a falling header, turning it into the net.

Even as Rossi lay face down on the turf from the effort, his teammates piled on his back in celebration. Of the 70,000 people in the 102,000-seat Nou Camp Stadium, probably 68,000 applauded. (It's hard to ask your way out of Poland these days, even to see the World Cup.) The green and white flags of Italy fluttered at every latitude and longitude.

Cesare's heirs clearly like the game his troops invented. Someone established that by asking journalist Giampiero Maseri how important football is in Italy. "First, love," he said with a wink. "Second, football." Then beginning to laugh, he said "Photo finish, maybe."



STAR OF '82: Italian striker, Paolo Rossi, is all smiles as feeds the pigeons at Plaza Catalunya, in down Barcelona, during one of the off days of the World Cup Soccer tournament.

By playing in South Africa

Ardiles, Kempes to defy FIFA ban

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (AP) — Thirteen soccer stars, including the promising black English player Calvin Plummer, were named Wednesday as members of the rebel-international tour of South Africa.

John Barnwell, former manager of Wolverhampton Wanderers who will coach the international side, joined eight visiting players at a news conference to announce the team. The visitors risk possible contract suspensions for defying a ban by the Federation of International Football Associations against playing in South Africa.

The eight were: Ossie Ardiles and Mario Kempes, both Argentine World Cup team players. Gordon Smith, Tottenham Hotspur; Milia Aleksic, Brian Greenhook, Leeds United; Barry Powell, Derby County, Fons Bastunis, the Belgian international, and Plummer, a 19-year-old from Nottingham Forest.

Five more players were scheduled to arrive Thursday for the six-match tour. They are: Mick Channon and David Watson of Southampton, Stuart Pearson of Westham United, Briton David Nish of the Canadian Vancouver Whitecaps, and Geoff Merrick of Bristol City.

Jimmy Hill, president of the English First Division Coventry City team, said the names of the remaining five players would be disclosed as they arrived over the next two days for the first match Friday night in Cape Town.

Hill, the dean of British football who is unofficial booster for the tour, said organizers were confident of filling all 18 places on the team despite defections in recent days because of adverse publicity. But he added: "It can't be definite until the players step off the airplane."

Peter Savory, general manager for marketing of a South African disclosed that the budget for the tour was 1.78 million rand (\$1.54 million). He said the firm was not sponsoring the tour but had agreed to offer a guarantee to make up any shortfall between expenditures and income.

George Thabe, the Black President of the Football Council of South Africa, said the council decided Tuesday to authorize the

tour. He said the organizers, led by a Johannesburg businessman, had met three criteria:

That the tour would benefit South African football through training and coaching, that the quality was high, and that the tour was not in violation of any FIFA regulations.

He said the matches would be played against invitational South African sides made up by professional league players and against Orlando Pirates and Kaizer Chiefs, two top black-dominated teams from the satellite township of Soweto. "It is purely and simply an exercise to advance the cause of football in South Africa," Thabe said.

Hill chided the press for suggesting that the tour was made up of players past their primes seeking a big pay check. "Talk about 'has been' is a total insult to them. We have

nobody that isn't qualified to play at the highest level or isn't fit enough to play at the highest level," he said.

He added that the organizers had arranged to have players' contracts temporarily suspended for the duration of the two-week tour to prevent FIFA or the English Football Association from taking action against them.

But Hill said he would withdraw from the tour if the association decides Friday that he should be banned or suspended from Coventry City management.

None of the organizers would disclose the players' salaries for the tour, but Savory said newspaper reports of six-figure salaries were "beyond the bound of realism." He said the amounts were in line with any six-match international tour.



Mario Kempes



Ossie Ardiles

Unconsidered Wittus gives Vilas a fright

BROOKLINE, July 15 (AP) — Guillermo Vilas shook off a slow start and posted a 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 victory Wednesday over Craig Witus in second-round action in the \$200,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championship at Longwood.

Witus used ferocious ground strokes to pin Vilas to the baseline and win the first set and the forced Vilas to play at his best. The Argentine found his serve and started hitting the sidelines in time to gain control of the match.

Eliot Teltscher, also started slowly but swept the last four games of each set from Zan Guerry to win 6-4, 6-2 in the other evening match.

Veterans Ivan Lendl, Mel Purcell and John Alexander all advanced but sixth-seeded Eddie Dibbs was upset in earlier second-round play.

Lendl said he was disappointed in his play, despite his 6-3, 6-4 victory over Juan Aguirre of Spain. "My shots were not hard enough, and I was making errors," said Lendl, No. 2 behind Vilas.

The Czech angrily slammed the ball into the net after failing to win on his serve while leading Aguilera 5-2 in the second set. Lendl also beat a match point two games later on his serve. "Everyone is so good these days that if you don't play well, you lose."

John Alexander received a scare from local favorite Mike Leach, the newly crowned U.S. collegiate champion before winning 6-3, 5-3, 5-3. Eighth-seeded Alexander won the first set 6-3 but Leach came from behind to tie Alexander. In the decider, however, Leach was felled by cramps and retired. Purcell beat Derek Tarr of South Africa 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

In Bastad, Sweden, top-seeded Mats Wilander, down a set and trailing 0-2 in the second, rallied to defeat compatriot Jan Gunnarsson 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 in first round action of the \$75,000 Swedish Open.

"I never thought I would be able to win the match when he jumped ahead 2-0 in the second set. He's tough. I've lost to him before," Wilander said afterward.

BRIEFS

in Seville.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, (AP) — International Masters Jonathan Mestel of England and Slim Bouaziz of Tunisia, drew Wednesday a postponed match of the second round of the Inter Zone Chess Tournament. Mestel, playing white, and Bouaziz, with a Sicilian defense, drew in 75 moves and after more than eight hours of play. After this match, former world champion Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union led the standings with two points.

LONDON, (AP) — An Irish boat rescued two New Zealand yachtsmen Wednesday after their catamaran capsized off southern Ireland. Robert Denney, 36, and Tony Smith were reported safe and well after the rescue. Their 35-foot yacht, Jan. 11, capsized early Wednesday as they sailed on the second leg of the Britain and Ireland race.

WORLD OF SPORT

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CRITICAL JUNCTURE

This is not an easy time for the Arabs. In fact it is one of the most worrying junctures. Israel, which already occupies Palestine, parts of Syria and Lebanon now controls the Lebanese capital and threatens to wipe out the Palestinians and the Lebanese civilians trapped inside the west side. Over 500,000 persons are subject to hourly bombardment, murder and mayhem.

Syria has opted for a ceasefire in view of the overwhelming superiority of the U.S.-supplied Israeli air and ground firepower. Egypt is out of the battlefield and the other Arab states are painfully aware of their limitations. They cannot even help relieve the siege of Beirut.

At the same time, Iraq, a major Arab power at one time, is fighting for its life as the Iranians stab into it, marching toward the port of Basra. Even if they are repulsed today and tomorrow they will be unlikely to lick their wounds and go home. They will continue to press their attack until the regime in Baghdad is overthrown and they get a firm promise of generous compensation. The whole idea is to get money to rebuild what the war has ravaged. Few Arabs are in a position to help Iraq defeat the Iranians. The war will continue to claim its unacceptable high toll of life and property.

In an eerie coincidence, or is it really one, Ethiopia has unleashed the thousands of Somali dissidents in its territory, armed them and transported them deep into Somalia as the vanguard of a liberation army to bring down the regime of Siad Barre and company. Again, what the Arab countries can do to the rescue of the Somali government?

Incidentally, while the U.S. is bankrolling the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and thus preventing any Arab state from lending a hand, even if this were possible, the Soviet Union is supporting Ethiopia and will probably step in if any Arabs dared confront the Ethiopian-adopted Somali dissidents who seem to be determined to bring about a dramatic change in Mogadishu.

Assuming they do, what kind of independence will the new order enjoy, having owed its emergence to Addis Ababa. Just like the anticipated regime in Beirut will be, having attributed its creation to Israel.

Saudi Arabian press review

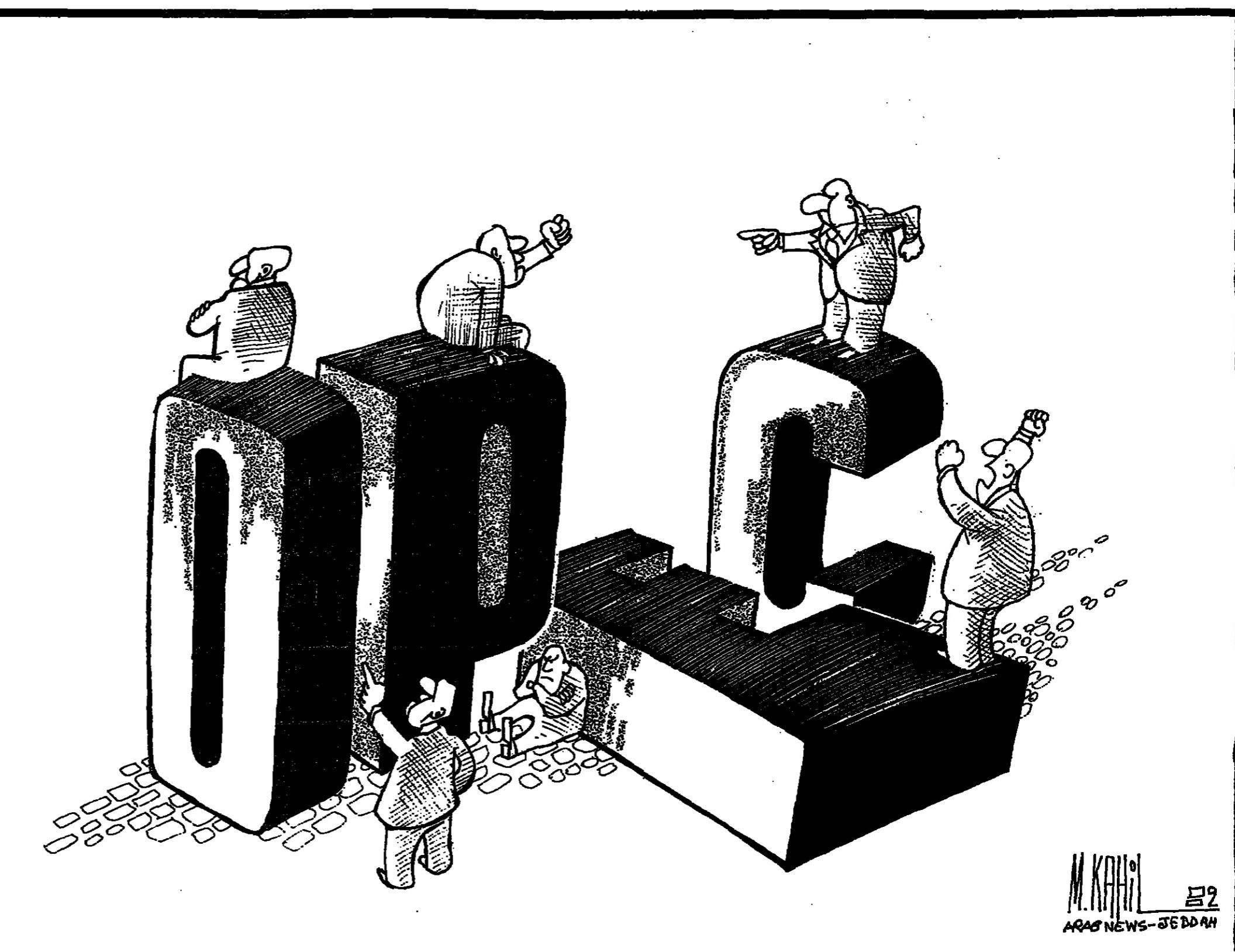
Thursday's newspapers hailed Saudi Arabia's "unwavering" support for Islamic and Arab causes and called for a change in American policy to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Al-Riyadh said the Kingdom had always shown its "deep concern and keenness to support the Palestinian people and their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)," and noted that Saudi leaders would "not spare any effort to ensure the inalienable rights of the Palestinians."

The paper said the Kingdom had been trying to use its economic and diplomatic relations with other states "in the service of higher interests of the Islamic and Arab nation in general and the Palestinian cause in particular."

It referred to King Fahd's recent statement which reassured the Kingdom's support for the Palestinian cause.

Commenting on Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's decision to cancel an Arab summit conference on the Lebanese crisis, *Al-Riyadh* said the measure was "reasonable as a summit will not have produced any effective results in such a tense situation."



The fatal weaknesses that led to Al's exit

Haig was a high-risk secretary of state

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON —

The most surprising thing about the demise of Alexander Haig as secretary of state is that it was so long in coming. He was a high-risk choice for the job as President-elect Reagan. With a month of taking office, his fatal weaknesses were in sight, along with the startling strength of his assertiveness and drive. In another month, by late March 1981, it was clear that he did not and probably could not fit into the collegial top rank of Ronald Reagan's administration.

Early on, the press corps at the State Department sensed the complexity of the man — and of his situation. It quickly became a wary relationship, with notably less rapport, warmth or mutual confidence than had been the case with other secretaries of state in recent years.

At the very first, he came on stronger than anyone I ever saw in Washington who had not been elected president. He was so sure of himself and his dominance of foreign affairs, more like president for foreign affairs than a mere mortal who had been hired after he campaigned hard for the job with Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" and who could be fired like anybody else. He only assumed the role of "vicar," as he proclaimed, but clearly he thought of himself as the pope.

He opened his first press conference, eight days after taking office, by quoting the Bible that even the universe took seven days of creation. He spoke proudly of "my nominees" — he repeated the words for emphasis — "my nominees" for high State Department offices, and went on to describe "our official state visitors," a list of presidents, prime ministers and kings, without bothering to mention that Reagan had a role in making the nominations and being host to the state visits.

It couldn't last and it didn't. On Feb. 20, 1981, a man who had been an insider in the Reagan campaign and transition told me that Haig, while impre-

ssive in his capacity to grasp and assimilate quickly was using up his credit very fast with the inner circle. The problem was his over-assertiveness, and he quoted two close advisers in the telling.

After my discussion with the insider, I wrote in my notebook: "Among the crucial questions of this administration is the relationship between the real world and some of Reagan's strong political instincts and positions. That connective link is provided by Haig...and a headstrong, ambitious Haig has liabilities as well assets in this role: the more he seems effective, the more he 'wins,' the more endangered will be his position at the White House."

The next note turned out to be more prophetic than imagined: "The role of Judge Clark can be crucial. He is a real insider."

As long as Clark was at Haig's side as deputy secretary of state, he ran interference for "Al," as he called him. On the night of last March 24, when the White House openly rebuffed Haig by naming Vice President Bush to be "crisis coordinator" over Haig's public objection, the secretary of state wrote out his letter of resignation and took it to Clark. "The judge" convinced "Al" not to take it to the president on grounds that Reagan does not like to be crowded.

In the final episode last month, Haig again took his complaints to Clark, now installed in the White House as national security adviser, but the results were very different. Some say by then Clark's patience with Haig had been eroded. An equally plausible explanation is the old Washington bureaucratic adage: "where you stand depends on where you sit," and now Clark has a presidential perspective.

The secretary of state, in the governmental landscape, lies between the foreign policy ideas, objectives and even pledges of a president, on the one hand, and the world beyond our shores full of people and nations with ideas and interests of their own. As the man in the middle, he spends much of his time and more of his credit in representing the world outside to the U.S. government than the

other way around.

It is the nation's chief diplomat who is compelled to say, if he dares, that this or that dearly held idea cannot be accomplished abroad, or cannot be done in the way which is envisaged. Even with good personal relations, presidents and their staffs are forever grumbling about the intransigence of the secretaries of state and their legions of cookie-cutting aides.

The holding of this centrist ground, especially in a non-centrist administration, was Haig's central accomplishment. As a former general and a certified hard-liner on the Soviets, he was in position to turn aside or postpone proposals that would have brought crises in several areas: East-West and alliance policy, arms control, China-Taiwan policy, among others.

Curiously, in the arena of Central America, Haig was the most eager for a radical turn and, in a reversal of roles, had to be restrained by the Pentagon and the White House.

Because it was his job to implement policy, he understood that the United States relies on allies and alliances that cannot be ignored. President Reagan's turn toward unilateralism, especially in East-West economic issues, was part of Haig's unhappiness at the end.

When it came to positive rather than negative accomplishments, especially in the political area, there was less to show. For example, his idea of a Middle East "strategic consensus" against the Soviets was a bust from the start, and he was never able to develop a positive policy to continue the momentum in that crucial area. Only in the Namibia negotiations in Southern Africa did Haig's State Department show the persistence and energy needed for political success, and that effort yet may founder over the U.S. injection of Cuban troops issue.

As a military man, it is not surprising that Haig often seemed most gripped by arms, arms policy and the potential and immediate clashes of arms. He surrounded himself with former military offic-

ers, and accelerated a shift in emphasis from economic assistance to military and security supporting assistance abroad. Hodding Carter, the former State Department spokesman, asked in a telling early comment: "Al Haig is a fine general, but why does Washington need two Pentagons?"

As for the press, Haig's well-known misuse of language reflected a lack of respect for words and those who live by them. He made inflated and even embarrassing claims for his efforts and often denied obvious truths when speaking to reporters. Some of his grave political problems came from careless words of his own: the public issue of "crisis management," the assassination day statement that he was "in control" of his charges, through a spokesman of attack from a "guerrilla" in the White House.

He wanted to be liked by the press, as most public figures do, but seemed pathetically unable to find a way to do it. His often repeated statement, in the face of stories not to his liking, was, "I know you guys are writing what you're told," as if reporters were empty vessels to be filled at will with one or another faction's one-sided versions. He was often disappointed that "his" press corps, at the State Department, did not do battle on his behalf with "their" press corps at the White House, which had become a conveyor belt for officially inspired attacks on Haig.

Deeply affected by his experience as Henry Kissinger's deputy in the Nixon era, Haig made clear from the beginning his belief that foreign policy should be run from one place, either the State Department or the White House. If the former, he would dominate; if the latter, he would depart. But nothing is so clear-cut today's Washington.

His horse began to bolt, and the terrain got rougher, but Haig tried to hold firmly to the reins. He had a longer ride than seemed possible at several turning points along the way. Given personal and policy differences, probably no amount of added effort could have kept him on top. Horse and rider probably were mismatched from the start. (WP)

Hunger strikes present Soviet Union with dilemma

By Richard Balmforth

MOSCOW —

Squeezed in behind his desk under a portrait of state founder Vladimir Lenin, emigration official Sergei Fadeyev outlined the reasons why Yuri Balovlenkov and Sergei Petrov had been denied permission to emigrate. The two men, who seek to join their American wives in the United States, could not go, he said, because state security was involved.

Furthermore, they had contacts with Western reporters and U.S. diplomats which represented direct interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Fadeyev said. But he made no reference to what made their cases unusual.

Both men have resorted to a hunger strike — a weapon which would-be Soviet emigres are wielding more and more to bring pressure on Soviet authorities.

Food shortages going back centuries have given the word "hunger" traditionally more emotional impact in the Soviet Union than in the West.

The hastily-convened press conference by Fadeyev at Moscow's visa and emigration headquarters, unusual by Moscow's standards in both timing and venue, was proof that the authorities are in a dilemma over how to stem a growing tide of hunger strikers.

At the same time, the hunger strikers have focused renewed attention on the Soviet Union's record on emigration, which Western emigration agencies say is at its lowest level for 10 years.

Balovlenkov, 33, held a 43-day fast earlier this year and has just begun a second one, while Petrov,

29, has passed the 40th day of his protest. Diplomats following the dissident scene in the Soviet Union believe the trend for the current wave of hunger strikes was set last December by Nobel peace prize winner Andrei Sakharov. From the Volga town of Gorky where he lives in exile, the 60-year-old physicist and his wife, Yelena Bonner, launched a hunger strike to force authorities to allow their daughter-in-law to join her fiance in the United States.

Next came Mrs. Lozansky and Mrs. Azure, Mrs. Lozansky, daughter of a high-ranking general in the Soviet civil defense apparatus, had divorced her husband, Eduard, in 1975 to allow him to emigrate with the idea of joining him later. She began her hunger strike after persistent refusal by authorities to let her go, but called it off after her father assured her he would intercede for her to be allowed to go.

Mrs. Azure, 43, took her bed in her high-rise Moscow apartment and for a month sipped only mineral water. Soviet authorities told her she would never be allowed to leave, then suddenly allowed her fiance to visit her in the Soviet Union. The couple were married in Moscow and she left for the West with her teenage daughter several days later in February. Her hunger strike lasted 36 days.

Then in April, three men and three women, members of the self-styled "Divided Families Group," announced they were taking similar action. The group was founded in November, 1980, and individuals in it had been campaigning for years to join wives and husbands in the West.

Iosif Kiblitsky, Andrei Frolov, Tatyana Lozansky, Tatyana Azure, Marija Jurcicene and Balovlenkov based their appeals unsuccessfully on the 1975 East-West Helsinki agreements. On April

2, the six started a 10-day hunger strike. When this drew no response from the authorities, they began a fast to the death on May 10.

They learned of their change of fortunes in different ways. Frolov, a 51-year-old journalist married to an American whom he met in Moscow in 1980, concluded his hunger strike on June 11 after being promised an exit visa. He left Moscow for Chicago nine days later.

First to follow the Sakharovs' example was Inna Lavrova, a Soviet woman who had been trying for four years to join her French fiance.

Mrs. Lavrova, 43, took her bed in her high-rise Moscow apartment and for a month sipped only mineral water. Soviet authorities told her she would never be allowed to leave, then suddenly allowed her fiance to visit her in the Soviet Union. The couple were married in Moscow and she left for the West with her teenage daughter several days later in February. Her hunger strike lasted 36 days.

One exception to the pattern of success is Mrs. Jurcicene. Married to a Soviet defector, she returned to her native Lithuania in June believing she would be allowed to emigrate. No-one has heard from her since.

Balovlenkov ended his fast on June 21, the day he says he was promised a visa to go. Authorities deny this and he began another hunger strike on July 5.

Petrov, a freelance photographer not linked to the Soviet Union, has been快 to bear on the present low level of Soviet emigration which

The role of worship

By Adil Salahi

Many people wonder at the emphasis Islam gives to worship. People are often surprised when they learn that our five daily prayers are only the obligatory ones and that we are recommended and encouraged to offer with each one a little addition and to pray also at night as well, and at other times during the day. Furthermore we are strongly recommended to repeat the praises of Allah as many times as we can.

Fasting in Ramadan is an important act of worship. Here as well we are encouraged to add to the prescribed minimum. The Prophet (peace be on him) has recommended us to fast six days in Shawwal, the lunar month which follows Ramadan. He has also told us that Mondays and Thursdays are good for fasting throughout the year. Such additions are voluntary, though highly recommended. It is, therefore, quite common among highly religious Muslims to make it a habit to fast one or two days a week. If one wants to volunteer more, the Prophet has taught us that "the best fasting habit is that of my brother David (the Prophet) who fasted on alternate days."

The same applies to other Islamic forms of worship. *Zakah*, or the purifying alms, is obligatory when any Muslim owns more than a certain minimum. A detailed system defining what should be paid in *zakah* according to one's wealth is available and those who wish to do their religious duty have no difficulty in finding out exactly what they should pay. In addition, we are strongly recommended to pay in charity whatever we can above the obligatory limit.

Pilgrimage is obligatory once in a lifetime. The Prophet tells us that those who can afford it should make the pilgrimage, voluntarily, once every five years, or even more if they can. One also may offer the *Umrah*, a mini-pilgrimage which may be offered at any time during the year.

Why do we offer all this worship? Who benefits by it? Does it not take a lot of time? How long a part of one's day should dedicate for worship? All these are valid questions but in order to answer them one must look at man himself and how he reacts.

We maintain that Islam is a religion revealed by Allah and designed for human life; that is, it is implemented by men to achieve a better standard of humanity. We must not forget that man has been created by Allah. Human life did not just happen as a result of a blind coincidence. Nothing in the universe happens by chance. Everything happens according to Allah's will. If we bear this fact in mind we can answer the above questions without difficulty.

A man may have faith in Allah. He may believe in Him as the Supreme Lord of the universe. He may further believe that He

has no partners. If this faith, however, is a passive one it contributes very little to the betterment of humanity and to its happiness. What is meant by a passive faith is the type which does not influence man's behavior: the type of faith which is common in contemporary Western societies where religion has been reduced to a purely personal and highly private relationship between man and God.

If religion is to play its role as a code of living, as Allah has meant it to be, then faith in Allah has to be an active one. It must influence man's thinking and behavior. This is how faith helps protect man from falling to temptation. It provides him with an active conscience which remains with him throughout his life. Whenever man is about to transgress or step over his limits his religious conscience operates as a check. Allah describes this process in the Qur'an: "They who are conscious of Allah bethink themselves of Him whenever any dark suggestion from Satan touches them, whereupon they begin to see things clearly." (7: 20)

It is in the nature of man that ideas and principles which influence him most must have a practical manifestation. Otherwise, they remain weak and liable to change. This applies to every creed and idea. Among those who have revolutionary sympathies only those who participate in the activities of their groups can have any influence on their societies. Those who sit on the sideline are of no real value to the cause, no matter how strong their sympathies are.

It is through constant worship that Islam creates within every man or woman an active conscience which evaluates any step contemplated by them and either encourages them to take it or attempts to stop them taking it. When we attend to our worship every few hours this religious conscience remains alive and active within us all the time. When we exceed the obligatory worship and volunteer more we make our conscience even more sensitive. So the benefit is always ours. Our moral standard becomes higher. It is only natural that the most deeply religious among the Muslims and those who set themselves very high moral standards are the ones who do a great deal of voluntary worship.

Worship also helps prepare the Muslims to fulfil their duty and convey Allah's message to the rest of mankind. This is a duty which may involve some difficulties. Worship is highly valuable in making us face up to these difficulties, whatever the consequences. It simply makes us keenly aware of our relationship with Allah and that by facing up to these difficulties we earn His pleasure.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

In whatever condition you may find yourself, and whatever discourse of this divine writ you may be reciting, and whatever work you all may do - We are certainly your witness from the moment when you enter upon it : for not even an atom's weight of whatever there is on earth or in heaven escapes your Lord's knowledge ; and neither is there anything smaller than that, or larger, but is recorded in a clear decree.

(Jonah : 10; 61)

Our Dialogue

Parents' role in marriage

Q. It is well known that at the time when a marriage is contracted the bride herself is asked whether she accepts her marriage to the groom for a set amount of dowry. Such questions are not asked of her parents. To me, this is proof enough that the final say in the choice of husband belongs to the girl herself. Now suppose a girl makes a firm pledge to man, placing her hand on the Qur'an, that she will not marry anyone other than him. Her parents subsequently force her to marry someone else. What happens to the girl here if she is forced to break a Qur'anic promise? Does her later marriage supersede her former pledge?

R. Ansari
P.O.Box 2
Al Hass

A. What I understand of the case given is that there was simply a firm pledge by the girl, given in a meeting with the man concerned. There was no question put to the girl formally: "Do you accept this man in marriage...?" and no positive answer in front of two witnesses. A promise like this is no more than a declaration of intent. It does not constitute a marriage. If the girl subsequently marries someone else under any circumstances she has simply broken her promise. If the promise was accompanied by an oath she is required to atone for the broken oath by feeding ten needy persons or giving them some clothes. If she cannot afford that she may fast three days from dawn to dusk.

The reader raises another point concerning the way a marriage is contracted. In reply, I point out that three of the four major schools of thought, namely, Al-Shafie, Malik and Ibn Hanbal require the presence of the bride's

guardian who acts for her. The guardian may be a father, a brother, an uncle or, in their absence, any close relative. They base their ruling on two traditions (*hadith*) of the Prophet: "No marriage may be contracted without a guardian and two witnesses of good standing. Without these the marriage is invalid, invalid, invalid." It goes without saying that the repetition here is for emphasis. The other tradition says: "A woman may not give away in marriage another woman and she may not marry herself away."

The Hanafi school of thought, however, considers the marriage valid if the bride acts on her own behalf and marries in the presence of witnesses, a man of a social standing equal at least to her own.

The guardian must seek the consent of the bride to her marriage. If a virgin girl keeps silent when asked if she accepts the marriage her silence is an indication of her approval. Shyness may overwhelm a virgin in these matters. It is considered that if she does not approve of the marriage she has no difficulty in indicating her refusal. A woman who has been married before must indicate her approval verbally.

Finally, we come to the point of forced marriages. A father may marry his virgin daughter away even if she is against the marriage. No other man, acting as a guardian, may do that. The point here is too detailed to discuss in such limited space. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for giving a father such power. Islam, however, requires from every father to take into consideration his daughter's feelings. It may also be pointed out that any woman who finds it difficult to adopt to married life and decides she cannot go on may file a case with the court for nullification of her marriage.

The Prophet realized that the caravan he set out from Madinah to intercept had eluded him. A large army, three times stronger than his force and much better equipped has set out on a demonstration of power mission. A totally new situation had thus developed and had to be faced. The Prophet (peace be on him) felt he needed to consult his men before taking any decision. He, therefore, put the matter to them, explaining that a confrontation was inevitable if Quraish was to be prevented from scoring a moral victory. The Prophet wanted to gauge his companions' preparedness for war.

Sa'd ibn Mu'ath, a prominent figure among the Ansar, was the first to realize what the Prophet meant by his repeated request for further opinions. He said: "You seem to want our opinion, Messenger of Allah?" Having heard an affirmative answer Sa'd said: "We have declared our faith in you and accepted your message as the message of truth. We have made firm pledges to you that we will always do as you tell us. Go ahead, therefore, Messenger of Allah, and do whatever you wish and we will go with you. By Him who has sent you with the message of truth if you take us right to the sea we will ride with you. None of us shall stay behind. We have no qualms about encountering our enemy tomorrow. We fight hard and with strong determination when war breaks out. We pray Allah to enable us to show you what would please you. You march, then, with Allah's blessings."

The Prophet thanked him and prayed for him. Yet he still asked his men to come forward with their opinions.

The point here was that the three who spoke belonged to the Muhajireen (the Makkans who emigrated with the Prophet). Their willingness and determination to defend the cause of Islam was never in doubt, no matter what they were asked to do. Yet they formed a small part of the Prophet's small army. The majority of the troops were from the Ansar (the Muslims of Madinah). None of them had yet spoken when the Prophet repeated his request for further opinions.

There was another point of which the Prophet was keenly aware. When the Ansar made their covenant with him at Aqabah that they would support and protect him against his enemies they made it clear at the time that they would not be responsible for him until he had reached their city. "Why you have arrived at our quarters," they said at the time, "you will be in our charge and

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.
Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

we will protect you as we protect our women and children." The Prophet, therefore, thought that the Ansar might feel that their pledge applied only to cases where the enemy attacked him in Madinah itself. In other words, the pledge of protection did not include marching out to encounter the enemy away from home. The Prophet, therefore, needed to be sure of the feelings of his companions.

Sa'd ibn Mu'ath, a prominent figure among the Ansar, was the first to realize what the Prophet meant by his repeated request for further opinions. He said: "You seem to want our opinion, Messenger of Allah?" Having heard an affirmative answer Sa'd said: "We have declared our faith in you and accepted your message as the message of truth. We have made firm pledges to you that we will always do as you tell us. Go ahead, therefore, Messenger of Allah, and do whatever you wish and we will go with you. By Him who has sent you with the message of truth if you take us right to the sea we will ride with you. None of us shall stay behind. We have no qualms about encountering our enemy tomorrow. We fight hard and with strong determination when war breaks out. We pray Allah to enable us to show you what would please you. You march, then, with Allah's blessings."

The Prophet was very pleased with what Sa'd had said. He said to his companions: "I can give you the happy tidings that Allah has promised me that one of the two enemy hosts (the caravan or the army) would fall to us. I can discern now their leaders being killed when we clash."

Here again we note the Prophet's masterly tact in carrying his followers with him when he faced a serious situation. Of course he could have issued an order and all his companions would have had to obey, but by allowing them to make their free choice he achieved a much better result. Besides, he wanted to make sure of their own understanding of their pledges. Had they told him they did not covenant with him to march out for a military clash away from Madinah he would not have asked them to do more than they had pledged. He never breached a promise nor solicited such a breach by others. All this helps to show the nature of the relationship between the Prophet and his companions.

(To be continued next week)

UNESCO study shows

Publishers thrive in West but not in Third World

By Ian Steele

remarkable 41 percent in Japan.

This year, the world's printing presses will churn out about 10 billion books under 700,000 different titles, according to Professor Robert Escarpit of the University of Gascogne, France, who has analyzed much of the international book data for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Professor Escarpit is encouraged by the figures, noting that "a communication network which does not include a strong and performing book component, does not carry information but only noise," or "camouflage" for persuasion.

"Books are the nucleus of any productive information system," he says, adding that no amount of technology or software could be expected to replace them soon as the principal source of critical and independent information. "There are no shortcuts to individual freedom and book development is a compulsory stage." Escarpit's evaluation amplifies a danger for most of the world's people who are either illiterate or live in countries without a book industry.

Each has had a powerful multiplier effect in former colonies and dependencies and has served as a vehicle for opinions and teaching methods which many essentially independent nations are going to find difficult to shake.

In the United Republic of Cameroon, 40 of the 54 books published in 1978 were in

French and the remaining 14 in English. In Ghana 218 of the 251 books published the same year were in English, one was in French, two were in other foreign languages and 29 were in African languages. Kenya produced 183 books in 1976 of which 121 were in English, three were in French, 13 were in other foreign languages and only 46 were in Swahili, the national language.

There are notable exceptions like Madagascar which published 219 books in 1978, of which 52 were in French, two in English, one in Spanish and 164 in Malagasy. Another is Sudan which has a firm policy in favor of national language and is uncommonly fortunate to have a major language — Arabic — as a base.

But these two countries remain a rarity. The high cost of paper and printing, coupled with high rates of illiteracy, low income and education standards and the frequent diversity of culture and language within countries have all served to complicate the possibilities for indigenous authors and diversity of opinion.

India recognized these dangers and organized book development programs nationally and regionally through bodies like the National Book Trust, the National Book Development Council and a home library plan for rural areas. Encouragement was given to low-cost book production and in 1965 India had about 13,094 titles in print for a population of some 437 million people. By 1980, however, with population in excess of 694 million, the number of titles had declined to about 12,932.

The stagnation of the Indian book industry has been blamed on the country's poor education standard, its size and its cultural diversity. There are about 22 widely spoken languages, of which 16 are Aryan and six are Dravidian.

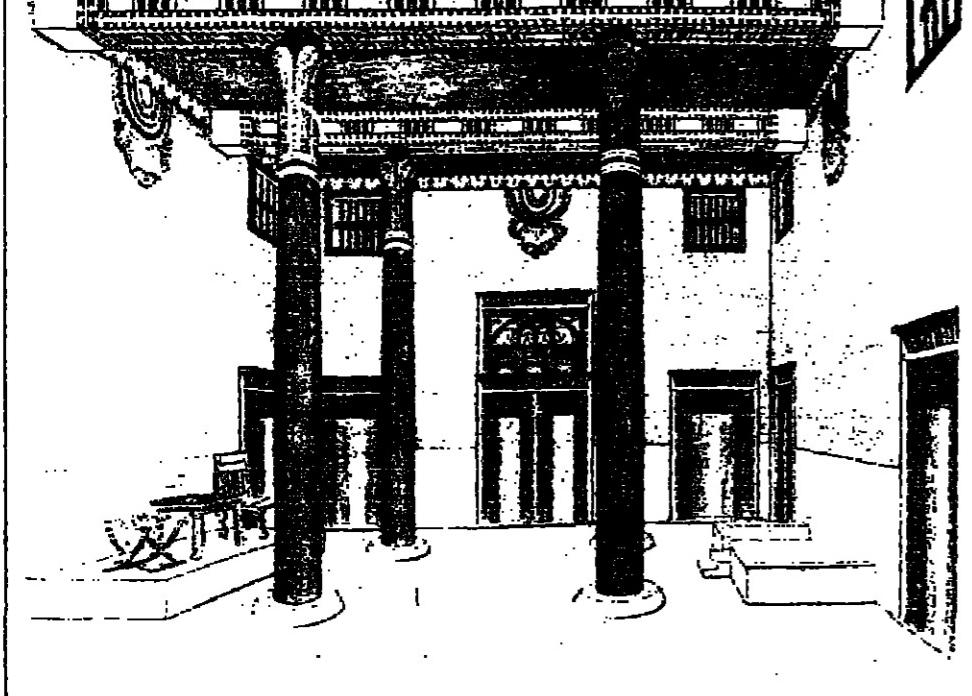
As Professor Escarpit observes: "There is little in common, as far as reading habits go, between a Delhi Brahmin, a Bengali intellectual, a Tamil worker from Madras, a Kerala expatriate and a Bihar peasant." As a result, English is better accepted as a vehicular language by a large sector of the Indian population.

India has managed to develop a small book export market which returned about \$2.6 million from other developing countries in 1977. But in the same year, it spent \$10 million on imports from publishing houses in Britain and the United States.

Women's wraparound garments were often pleated and sometimes had fringed edges. Elegant sandals with tapering, upturned toes were the fashion of the day. Ornate perfumed wigs also were popular.

Other objects on view, all superbly preserved, are elaborately carved and inlaid furniture and the tools with which it was made; tableware in alabaster and faience; wooden statuettes showing the fashions of the times: gold rings and jewelry; musical instruments and cult objects depicting the images of popular Egyptian gods and goddesses.

"Egypt's Golden Age" will be on display at the Houston Museum of Natural Sciences July 15 through Sept. 19, 1982. From there, it will travel to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.



LIVING ROOM: "Egypt's Golden Age" will feature this reproduction of the living room of Vizier Nakht, a premier of ancient Egypt.

which are major publishers in the region, produced 3,041 new books in 1978, of which 1,262 were in English, 1,534 in Chinese, 89 in Malayan, 10 in Tamil and the balance on other languages.

With so much weight accorded to English — a foreign language — governments might fruitfully consider what, if anything, the vast majority of their people are able to read once they leave school. Having nationalized the school textbook industry and trained their students in local languages, some might have assumed that billboards, pamphlets and newspapers, when they are available and affordable, would be sufficient to sustain a reading habit.

But the statistical odds tend to invalidate that kind of optimism. Eighty percent of the

books produced in the world each year are published in either English, Russian, German, French or Spanish. The availability of books in any language in the developing world last year was estimated at about half a book per reader.

Professor Robert Escarpit of the University of Gascogne, France and an authority on the international book trade and its impact on literacy, has reckoned that without appropriate reading materials perhaps only one-third of the 150 million people who learn to read every year are likely to remain literate.

"About one-third are doomed to relapse into functional illiteracy, another third are likely to become poor readers and only one-third have any chance of becoming habitual readers," he says.

Art of the Mamluks on show

NEW YORK — Thousands of Americans of all ages were attracted to the Islamic art exhibit, "Art of Islam: Mamluk Period," during its recent stay at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

John Russell, a noted art critic for *The New York Times*, said the exhibit introduced the Americans public to some of the most magnificent Islamic art objects produced during the 1250-1317 period.

United Technologies is co-sponsoring the exhibition, which consists of more than 130 objects from a number of museums around the world.

The exhibit opened last May at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C., before moving to New York. It is currently on display at the Cincinnati Museum of Art in Cincinnati, Ohio, the third of eight cities scheduled on a two-year tour of the United

States.

Harry J. Gray, chairman and chief executive officer of United Technologies, said: "The warm reception the exhibit received in New York demonstrated a genuine desire among Americans to understand the Arab civilization and its innovative heritage."

The Mamluk period is distinguished by its innovative art including brass objects intricately inlaid with silver and gold; glass vessels painted in polychrome enamels and gold; ceramics and tiles; carved woodwork, inlaid with various woods and ivory; remarkable carpets and textiles; and elaborately illuminated Qur'ans.

After Cincinnati, the show will move to major museums in Detroit, Michigan; San Diego and Sacramento in California; and Phoenix, Arizona. The tour will end in 1983 in Hartford, Connecticut, headquarters of United Technologies.

After Cincinnati, the show will move to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City where the exhibition on the art of the Mamluks was displayed.

ART OF ISLAM SHOW: The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City where the exhibition on the art of the Mamluks was displayed.

Asia dependent on imports for printed word

NEW YORK (Depthnews) — Although Asia has about 57 percent of the world's people, the region produced only 18.3 percent of the world's new books in 1978 and is becoming increasingly dependent on foreign literature of every description.

English has established itself as the dominant written word in South and East Asia and the region as a whole imports 25 percent of its reading material each year from foreign sources. More than one-third of the new books published in India in 1980 were in English and the country's book imports outnumbered exports 4 to 1.

English-language literature has become a major factor in intellectual endeavors in the Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Singapore.

books produced in the world each year are published in either English, Russian, German, French or Spanish. The availability of books in any language in the developing world last year

the BUMBLES of mumbles

The Jellyfish--Part II

By Alexandra Frith

Pearlo, Lillipop and Wibby Wobbly all sat by the sea, thinking hard about how they could solve the problem which was making Wibby Wobbly so sad. When Dearlo suddenly exclaimed "I know! I have it!"

The jellyfish and Lillipop looked up at Dearlo and waited to hear his idea.

"You must start a wobbling school," Dearlo said brightly.

"A wobbling school?" asked Wibby Wobbly doubtfully.

"A 'Wobbling Dancing School' to teach all the other jellyfish how you do it. I mean, you must have something special or you wouldn't be winning first prize all the time," Dearlo finished.

"What a good idea," Lillipop laughed happily. "What do you think, Wibby Wobbly?"

"A wonderful idea, Dearlo, but how shall I start?"

"We must make you a sign to let the other jellyfish know what you intend to do," Dearlo said quickly. "Come, we shall start right away."

They found some driftwood on the beach and Lillipop set about cleaning it with sea-

water and a rag. Dearlo went to his little house beneath the pebbles and brought back some black ink in a shell, which Ollie the octopus had given him a long time ago. Then, with a quill pen, made from the end of a seagull's feather, he wrote the words "WIBBY WOBBLY'S SCHOOL OF DANCING" on the piece of driftwood and left it out in the sun to dry.

Whilst they all laughed and talked about the new venture that Wibby Wobbly was about to undertake, the words dried into the wood and all was ready.

Well! Word soon got around about the Wobbling School of Dancing and, one by one, all the jellyfish in the area came to visit and asked Wibby Wobbly if she could teach them to wobble just like her. Wibby Wobbly was so pleased that the jellyfish were talking to her again that she wobbled this way and wobbled that and not a single jellyfish could deny that she was the best.

If you could have seen that dancing school one week later, even you would have smiled. Ollie going hammer and tongs on his seashell piano, and a host of other instruments, and all the jellyfish in line, wobbling like mad. Out in front was Wibby Wobbly chanting "Wobble one! Wobble two! And a three and a four."

Wibby Wobbly had no problems now as she sang...
*You wobble to the left
And you wobble to the right
Quiver and shake
With all of your might.
All join together
And wobble like mad,
Smile and be happy.
Never be sad!"*

She smiled as she remembered her two dear friends, Lillipop and Dearlo of the Bumbles. She had so much to thank them for and hoped that they would like the present that she had given them as a "thank you" for all their help.

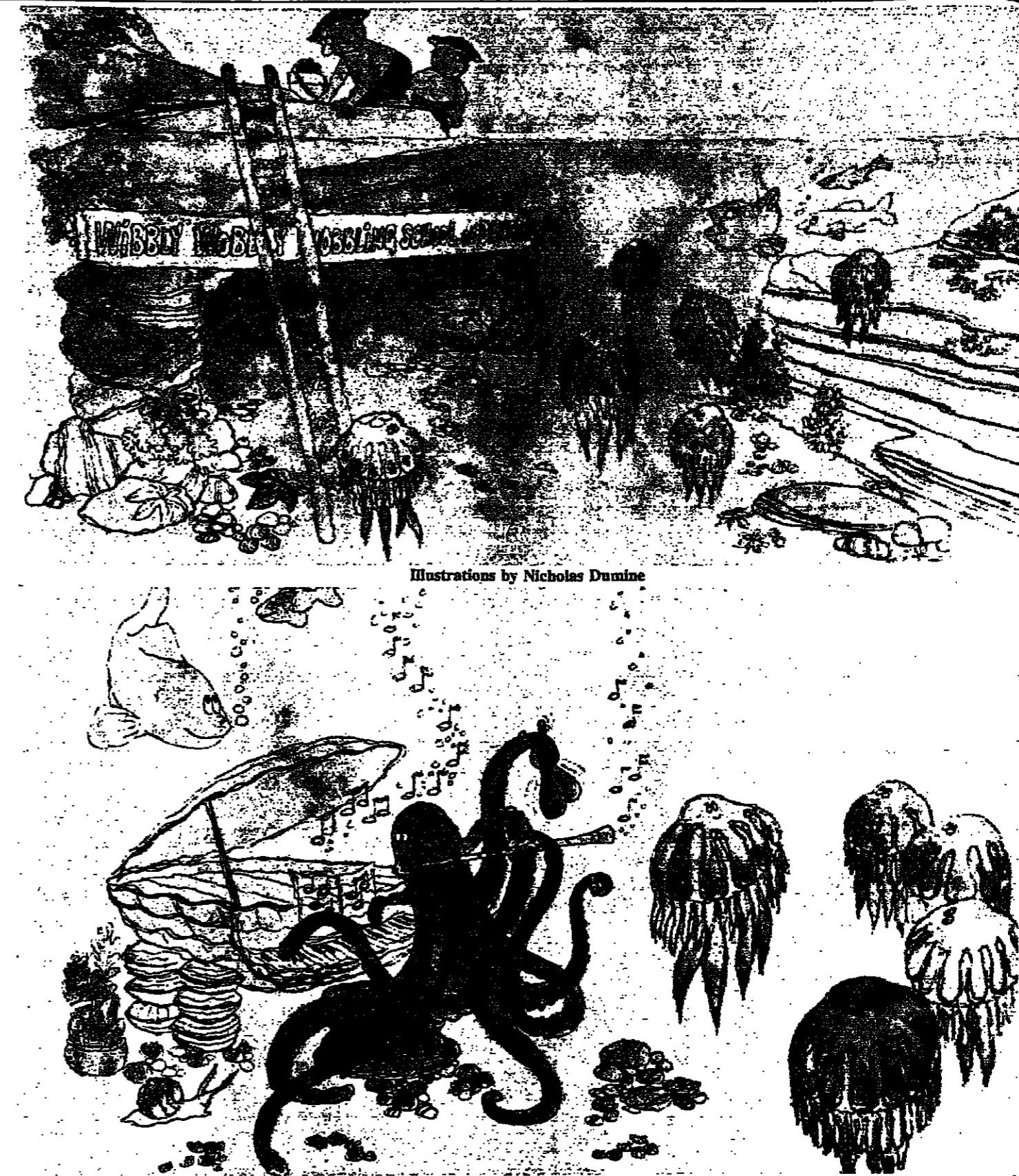
Meanwhile, Dearlo was seated on a seashell seat in front of a beautiful scallop-shell piano trying to pick out a tune.

"It's no good, Lillipop," he said despairingly. "I'll never make a pianist."

"Never mind," laughed Lillipop. "We all have to start somewhere. How about taking lessons from Ollie the octopus? It would be a pity to waste such a beautiful present from Wibby Wobbly."

"And you can take lessons on how to wobble!" replied Dearlo.

With that they both burst out laughing. Two very happy little Bumbles.



Pleasant surprises, uneasy moments

Savoring six European countries in three weeks

By Art Berman

LONDON (LAT) — Lord and Lady Belamy we're not. But for a week in London, my wife and I enjoyed living the *Upstairs, Downstairs* life style in a Victorian brownstone converted to a charming hotel.

It was one of the pleasant surprises of our three weeks in Europe this spring. It was our first trip there, a honeymoon we'd postponed for 25 years, and we did it our way: sampling six countries in both Western and Eastern Europe.

Muddling along by plane, train, bus, taxi, underground (and boat on the Thames and Seine) without a tour guide or packaged itinerary and with only a smattering of French and Spanish language ability between us.

For the most part, aided by guidebooks and sympathetic Europeans, it worked better than we had hoped. There were some uneasy moments, and so now we feel qualified to pass along some tips to the uninitiated, just as we picked the brains of our more-traveled friends and colleagues before venturing forth.

Among our findings: the hotels of Western Europe, all recommended by those who had gone before us, were generally delightful and not terribly expensive. The hotels of Eastern Europe (we stayed in two in Romania) were adequate, if a bit dreary.

Those bargains we've all heard advertised must have been on streets we didn't walk down. America doesn't have a monopoly on inflation, and the merchandise we saw, from \$50 white duck pants in London to \$150 shoes in London, was priced on a par with better stores in Los Angeles.

Restaurants, however, were reasonable, particularly in Rome where \$20 would buy a full meal for two. Theater tickets to an excellent play in London ("Amadeus") were \$19 apiece. But the seats were good.

Money, in general, proved a major concern. Not paying for the trip so much as keeping track of the pounds, francs, lire, Austrian schillings, Hungarian forints and Romanian lei — and trying to have the right currency at the right time and to remember what it was worth in U.S. dollars.

In England, fumbling with some pounds and thinking, with this odd-looking money, that I was playing some British version of monopoly, I apologized to a waiting cab driver.

"I'm not very familiar with British money," I said.

"We're not very familiar with it, either," the driver replied.

We thought of his comment often, as we wondered how the average European managed to buy very much with prices so high. (We got one answer in Romania, where we visited relatives: they just didn't have very much.)

If we were embarrassed by anything in Europe, it was by our lack of linguistic ability: When my high school French faltered on a Paris bus, a well-dressed woman asked, "May I help you?" and proceeded to translate.

When we had visa problems on the Orient Express to Bucharest, we were aided by an Austrian customs inspector, a Romanian man, and a woman of unidentifiable nationality, all of whom spoke some English.

When I had a problem buying chocolate bars in a Hungarian train station, a young woman stepped from a crowd and helped

room and bath were both large and well-appointed. The front door of the hotel was always locked, but was quickly opened by a porter when someone buzzed.

The hotel also featured an elegant drawing room with dark, plush furniture and paintings where one could sit and order tea — a long way from a paper cup of soda at Dodge Stadum.

While other guests seemed to come and go in taxis, Mercedes and an occasional Rolls-Royce, we often walked a couple of blocks to the underground. For less than 80 cents each we could get almost anywhere in central London in 20 or 30 minutes and we also got a close look at the British people.

Other places we stayed included the Hotel De Lutecce on L'ile de St. Louis, an island in the Seine in Paris. It cost \$57 with breakfast in a dining room, was less spacious than the London hotel, but was clean and comfortable and in an old neighborhood of narrow streets that, in two short blocks, opened to reveal Notre Dame. The Left Bank was a short walk. The Louvre was not far on the metro (and there are artworks in the Louvre metro station).

In Rome our hotel was the Scalinata di Spagna at the top of the Spanish steps, an

ideal location for touring. The hotel was in an old building that had been modernized but some rooms shared a W.C. down the hall. It is a small hotel and, like many of the nicest places anywhere, books its rooms well in advance. The price was about \$44, with breakfast in a small dining room.

One discovery at the Rome train station: men offering a taxi may mean a "bandit" cab, which will cost three or four times more than a franchised taxi. Line up, as the Romans do, and take a yellow taxicab with a government-inspected meter.

Florence also had something special, the Hotel Berchielli, built in the 16th century. The building has been lovingly restored and faces the Arno River, the famed Ponte Vecchio, and tiers of old pastel buildings on the opposite bank. Our room was huge, with the bed area curtained off from the parlor and a bathroom as big as many motel rooms. It cost \$57 a night, with another of those omnipresent breakfasts served in a dining room.

In Romania, hotels were a touch cheaper — \$45 a night at the capitol in Brasov and \$55 at the Nord in Bucharest. They even had black-and-white TV sets.

Romanians used packs of cigarettes, preferably Kents, as a means of exchange. We had read that good service would be assured by, for example, giving a waiter a pack of Kents when you were seated at dinner. It worked.

We found in both Eastern and Western Europe that credit cards were not as readily accepted as the ads would have us believe. Many small restaurants, shops and hotels don't honor them.

It is a good idea, particularly when going from one country to the next, to write down a simple conversion chart. (A small calculator proved invaluable.) We always carried a scrap of paper that showed so many lire or francs equaled so many dollars, etc. Only once did we know the system to fail, when we bought two Mars bars from a snack bar while taking a "Rome at night" bus tour and realized, too late, that we had paid about \$5 for them.

Why not? A Japanese firm did try it out a year or two ago. They equipped some of their best and most ambitious men with their own home terminals and all the needed trappings; but, after two years, they scrapped the experiment and pulled the men back into the office because their mar-

Sitting pretty at home

By Katharine Whitehorn

riages were breaking up at such an alarming rate.

Being Japanese, these men drove their wives mad by never stopping work; they would be worrying, punching buttons, gnawing their fingernails even until two in the morning, and family life came to a complete halt.

Other workers at home — and I speak as an author's wife — would be more likely to drive their women crazy by demonstrating how little they could do in a day. In an office, however little you do, you can still seem very hard-working.

By the time you've got in and had a cup of coffee to recover from the journey and looked at the post and wandered across to discuss the World Cup with a colleague and fixed up lunch and read the papers, you can get through an entire day with actually doing anything. At home, it's different: if you aren't doing any work it's disgusting, it actually shows.

But I suspect there's another reason that is stronger still. People, especially men, need to gang up with each other in order to feel sure that they really are men. They need to flex their muscles — or whatever is the twentieth century equivalent of muscles — in groups.

They need to reassure each other by acting out their own warrior rituals: it's no good performing them all by yourself at home with none of your mates watching, for then they give no feeling of group solidarity at all. Sitting at home, the men would continually be wondering who was getting the better of them, who was upstaging them, without being able to compare themselves reassuringly with others of their kind. They would simply come unglued.

I remember another revolution that was going to happen: travel was going to be made obsolete by telex, telephone and satellite television and that never happened either. The age-old determination to look your enemy in the eye went deeper. Your enemy — or your friend: because perhaps only by meeting them face to face can you ever be really sure which is which.

Arranged marriages ruin lives of many Sri Lankans

By Padma Edirisinghe

Having a job or her own source of income usually gives a girl wider personal freedom and a platform on which to choose her life partner.

However, from this correspondent's long association with fellow teachers and other women professionals, even the educated go into marriage for reasons far removed from the ideal — to build a meaningful partnership with loved ones through matrimony. They contract what is popularly known here as marriage of convenience, which is but another aspect of arranged marriages.

The elders presumably have the girl's interest in mind, but they are usually influenced by matters like caste, social prestige or economic position as against the dictates of the heart for the younger party.

Although it happens with girls from all levels, the suicide victims are often village damsels who are confined to their house and have little or no say in their future. Repulsed with the prospect of marrying someone they do not care for, and probably having to spurn another suitor in the process, suicide becomes the only way out for them.

For example, there is a sudden rush into matrimony toward the end of the school year when another batch of education students are about to graduate as full-fledged teachers. Since Sri Lanka belongs to the dry zone, a good part of its territory is made up of hot jungles and arid stretches described officially as "difficult areas." And a system exists in the Education Ministry to post unmarried graduates of teachers' colleges to these areas. To avoid being "banned" thus, not a few students hurriedly get married to partners found by their parents.

A teacher-trainee recounts how she came

across one such "hasty marriage" victim, her fellow student some five years back. As the teacher sat in a Colombo railway station, the girl came along leading a small procession of some six children and a limping man old enough to be her father.

The teacher talked briefly with her friend. It was apparent that the zest on the latter's face was gone for good as she related how she went into marriage without knowing that her husband was a widower with a brood of six.

What's worse was that he had entered his first stage of paralysis, a family affliction, and he was incapable of giving the girl a child of her own.

A divorce is out of the question. Being a teacher by profession and hence a respected member of society, she cannot go through court proceedings without deep shame. Her poor parents who slaved to put her through school would die of shame if she were to return home. She herself would not know how to leave her cocoon of social respectability as a landowner's wife. And her case is not unique in Sri Lanka.



SHARING A DRINK: Two straws are better than one when it comes to sharing a drink with a chimpanzee. The remarkable situation is seen at a zoo in Devon, England.

Joe, see it

Turkish weavers aim at perfection

By Ayseli Usuata

ISTANBUL. Carpets are indispensable daily utilities and often very beautiful. Since a good carpet will last a lifetime, it should be bought to be enjoyed as a work of art.

In the carpet shop on the way to the covered bazaar in Istanbul, the Hereke carpets and rugs, bearing the name Sirinoglu, exhibit artistic perfection, refreshing and cool colors and a variety of patterns. Most of the carpets in the shop are made of silk and some of these fine silk carpets and prayer rugs are enriched with gold thread. In color, design and weaving skill, in artistic expressiveness these silk carpets seem to be unchallenged. A gifted artist, Haygaz Sirinoglu, designs and diligent weavers, furnished with the best materials create these works of art.

In the small workshops or at homes scattered in the nearby districts of Istanbul, where these fine carpets are created the traditional art of hand-knotting carpets is found to be still alive. Looms of various sizes are installed in these workshops and the labor of weaving is performed on these looms by women and small girls. Sitting side by side, under the supervision of a foregirl, they tie knots.

"It is the tying of the knots that creates the soft pile which is the essence of a carpet," says Sirinoglu. These knots can only be tied by hand; no machine can duplicate hand-knotting, and the quality of carpets depends upon their closeness. Knotting is sometimes carried to an excess of fineness and the fineness of weave is the measure of production cost. A good carpet may have over 100 knots to every square centimeter, a finely knotted carpet over 300 knots; so a quality rug requires a million knots or even more if it is a "Ladik" rug.

It is difficult to realize that the soft pile of the carpets on which we walk at home have been created by the laborious process of twisting thousands and millions of tiny knots. An average weaver ties up to 1,000 knots an hour and 8,000-9,000 knots in a day. It takes approximately eight to twelve months to complete a fine rug. The weavers are paid according to the number of knots they tie. The supervisor counts the lines they make every day and when the carpet or rug is finished the weaver gets an extra bonus.

A Hereke carpet, which got its name from a town on the Sea of Marmara, has 35 to 100 knots or more per sq. cm. The varieties of the Turkish rugs are named after their place of manufacture and Hereke has a traditional name for its masterly skill the district is also a center for the Turkish silk carpets. Hereke rugs are considered to be among the finest rugs made anywhere in the world and knots distinguish them from other rugs.

In the manufacture of the tightly woven

Hereke rugs, silk of fine quality is used for pile, warp and weft. "Silk is a fairy thread," says Sirinoglu and summarizes its story.

The silk worms, as we all know, which feed on the leaves of the white mulberry-tree, spin their cocoon, and fibers are unwound from these cocoons for manufacturing into silk thread. From 12 to 13 cocoons have to be unwound to obtain a single silk fiber, and 48-68 raw silk threads are twisted together to obtain a thread that will withstand the rigors of the carpet weaving. The fiber is then dyed. More than 12 to 20 shades of colors are used in carpet weaving. The colors and patterns vary according to the place where the carpets are made. The main colors of a Hereke carpet are red or beige.

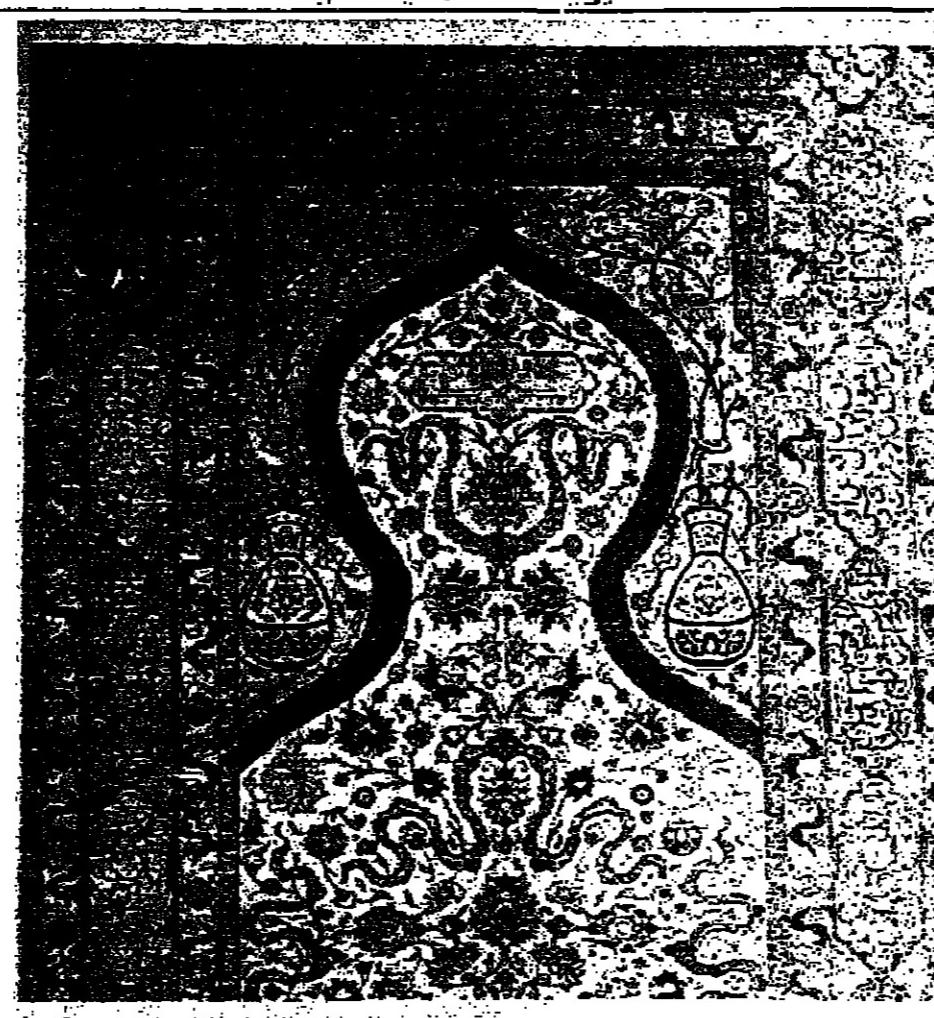
Different types of patterns and designs have been developed in different regions, but in general the Turkish designs consist of stylized floral patterns and geometrical forms. Today the designs are copies made from classical designs. The pattern is reproduced on paper consisting of squares. Each square stands for a knot in that particular color. The weavers work independently with this sketch in front of them.

The cost of carpeting is determined largely by the amount and type of fiber used, and the scarcity of natural materials and enormous labor involved in carpet manufacturing makes it an object of rarity and special value.

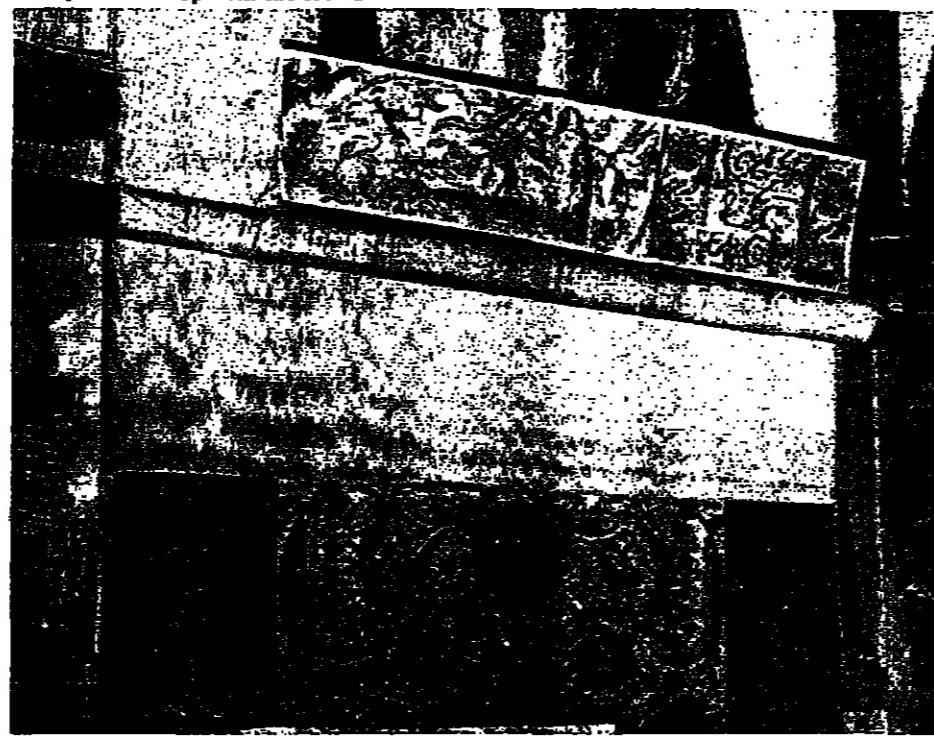
Haygaz Sirinoglu started drawing motifs and designs at the fourth grade when he was 10 years old. His father sent him to work at the workshop in the afternoons after school everyday, and from that time on he has been in this business. Today he has about 350-400 looms. An astonishing richness of floral motives and forms which are expressed in graceful, flowing and rhythmic lines distinguishes the designer. Only an artist with that locale and cultural background could produce such creations.

"Since no two carpets are quite identical, you can easily identify your carpet many years later even if it gets lost," he said. As the knots are strong enough you can vacuum clean your carpet, and there is no danger from moths because the silk thread is immune.

With world inflation people are realizing that buying carpets or rugs is a good investment. They are of use and beauty and are likely to increase in value with the years. Age gives the carpet a certain prestige, and a good carpet can be purchased and used for ten, twenty or fifty years and be worth more than its original price. Such an investment is a source of continuous pleasure; so you can purchase a beautiful rug to enjoy in your lifetime and pass it on an heirloom to your children.



PAYER RUG: Turkish carpets have won worldwide fame for their artistic value. Below: A carpet workshop with the looms.



Arabian cuisine

Here is a selection of recipes by Anna Marie Weiss-Armush from her upcoming book *Arabian Cuisine*:

EGGPLANT OMELETTE

Ijjei el Beininjan (Syria)

This is the basic recipe for the ijjei: the traditional Arabian firm omelette, filled with vegetables or meat. The ijjei differs from the Western omelet in that a small amount of flour is usually added to fluff up the eggs.

Ingredients:

1 eggplant, peeled and chopped salt
1 onion, chopped
2 tablespoons butter or oil
4 eggs
1 tablespoon flour, salt, black pepper

Preparation:

1. Sprinkle the eggplant with salt and set aside to drain in a colander for half an hour. Rinse off the salt, and squeeze the bitter juices from the eggplant.

2. Sauté the onions in butter or oil until soft. Add the eggplant and cook until tender and colored on all sides.

3. Beat the eggs along with the flour, salt and pepper. Lift the vegetables from their cooking oil with a slotted spoon and stir into the eggs.

4. Follow one of the basic cooking methods:

Method 1:
Drop by large spoonfuls into hot oil and deep fry until done.

Method 2:
Fry in 1 1/2 cm. of hot oil, turning once to brown both sides.

Method 3:
Prepare like an omelette on top of the stove. Cook in a few tablespoons of butter over low heat for about 20 minutes. The eggs will be firm and set. (Some cook cover the pan while cooking.) Invert the omelette onto a plate and slide it back into the pan for a few more minutes.

Method 4:
Melt 1/4 cup butter in a 20 cm. baking dish

and pour in the egg mixture. Bake in a pre-heated (350 °F) oven, covered, until firm (a toothpick inserted in the middle will come out clean). Uncover toward the end of the cooking time to brown the top. Total baking time will be 40-45 minutes.

5. Serve on a flat dish, cut into wedges.

CAULIFLOWER OMELETTE

Ijjei Zahra (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing it with 1 small cooked cauliflower, chopped.

Artichoke Omelette

Ijjei Ashouk (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing it with 1 can of artichoke hearts, drained. These may be halved or quartered, as desired.

CHEESE OMELETTE

Ijjei Jibne (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing it with 1 1/2 cups cubed white cheese. Serve with yoghurt, cucumber and sliced tomatoes.

FAVA BEAN OMELETTE

Ijjei Foud (Egypt)

Follow the direction for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with 1 can of green fava beans, drained. Alternatively, fresh beans may be used, but these must be pre-cooked until tender.

SPINACH OMELETTE

Ijjei Sabanigh (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with one small package of frozen spinach (grams) which you have prepared according to package instructions.

SAUSAGE OMELETTE

Ijjei N'Anne (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with small sausages of your choice (slices or halved) cooked for 10 minutes.

Shrimp farms save Ecuador

By Steve Vines

QUITO, Ecuador. (LOS) — Banana production has been known to give some republics a bad name. Ecuador has been a republic since 1830 and is the world's largest banana exporter but it has managed to defy the stigma of banana republicism thanks to the discovery of oil.

However the oil boom has now fizzled out, at least temporarily, and the country has turned to a new economic savior — the shrimp.

Ecuador is gearing up to become one of the world's largest shrimp producers. This year shrimp-farming is likely to be second only to oil as a foreign currency earner.

Ecuadorians from towns and villages have rushed to invest in the new and highly profitable shrimp farms. Only about 25,000 acres were built between 1976 and 1980. By the end of this year there are expected to be 125,000 acres.

This fantastic growth has taken place without government intervention and there is a feeling that the whole industry is perhaps a little out of control.

The most disturbing factor is that the industry is geared entirely to exports to the United States. Walter Spurrier, an Ecuadorian who has written the only comprehensive report on the shrimp boom, is "very worried" about dependence on the U.S. He believes the U.S. market could be closed to Ecuador in the same way that the tuna market was. "I don't think people in the industry realize what a clear and present danger this is," he says.

There has been some concern that the shrimp farms, in taking larvae from their natural habitat, might be destroying the natural breeding pattern of shrimps. The National Fisheries Institute has recommended a two-month ban on catching larvae to see whether the farms are causing a problem.

Now other countries, notably Brazil, are showing interest in shrimps. And guess who is among the recent purchases of Ecuadorian shrimp farms — why it's Standard Fruit, one of the United States' big three banana companies.

These fears are dismissed by many in the industry who point out that they are catching a different kind of larvae from that found in the sea. And the institute's research workers are not unanimous in fearing ecological problems from this source. Indeed there is a possibility that larvae will eventually be bred in laboratories, leaving the natural habitats alone.

The shrimp business is attracting fast buck merchants in swarms. A big return on investment can be realized in a couple of years. Sales were worth \$84 million last year and Spurrier and other industry sources expect to sustain 25 to 30 percent growth for the next five years. Eduardo Dib, is even more optimistic, expecting doubled sales by the end of the year.

Many large shrimp producers are selling out to U.S. companies and it looks as if the old banana trade pattern is re-emerging. In the 1960s Ecuadorians finally got fed up with the profits from bananas going to the U.S. so they chucked foreign plantation owners out of the country. The banana price later slumped during a glut as other countries rushed to join the banana bonanza.

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With Ozal quitting

Turkish economy at crossroad

ANKARA, July 15 (AP) — The future course of the Turkish economy plunged into uncertainty Wednesday with the resignation of Turgut Ozal, deputy premier in charge of economic affairs.

Ozal, a technocrat who played a role in shaping this NATO-member nation's economy since 1976, was considered a maverick worker by many experts at home and abroad.

Turkey recovered from a severe economic crisis through a policy outlined by Ozal in January 1980 and implemented with unusual stability since then by his team of hand-picked technocrats.

A brief announcement Wednesday disclosing Ozal's resignation, along with the resignations of Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and Housing Minister Serif Ustun, gave no reasons.

But one reliable source described the development as the triumph of bureaucratic minds in the cabinet and close to head of state Gen. Kenan Evren over Ozal's team of liberals.

Three weeks ago, Cemher Ozden, a high school dropout who had built the Kaselli brokerage house, Turkey's largest, escaped

to Switzerland, unable to meet obligations to 220 thousand investors who had entrusted savings totaling \$600 million to his care.

The ensuing financial scandal and monetary mess became a powerful weapon in the hands of officials and businessmen opposed to Ozal's program to make capitalism work in a country where state control of the economy had been the norm for decades, observers point out.

Ozal attempted to brush off the Kaselli problem lightly, saying such occurrences were to be expected in a country where the entire system was undergoing change, from state control to a free market economy, and where people were new in the game of investment and money markets. He assured that the investors' money was under "state guarantee."

"Someone had to go from among those cabinet members responsible for economic affairs," an informed source said Wednesday.

Finance Minister Kaya Erdem had to resign, sources reported, as soon as his resignation was accepted by Premier Bulent Ulusu, an economist known to be opposed to many aspects of the Ozal program. Adnan

Baser Kafaoglu, was appointed in Erdem's place. Objecting to this appointment, Ozal himself resigned, reliable sources reported.

Yildirim Akturk, head of the Turkish planning organization, a Harvard graduate and considered the most important member of Ozal's team, has already submitted his resignation, sources reported. But it was not immediately cleared whether it would be accepted.

Several other resignations, including that of the central bank governor Osman Siklar were predicted to be imminent.

Ozal's economic recovery program, following International Monetary Fund guidelines, was introduced at a time when Turkey was facing bankruptcy, unable to service foreign debts which had soared to \$20 billion inflation rating at 133 percent and production at a standstill because of shortages of inputs and labor agitation.

Under the program, interest rates were set free, leading to a boost in savings and easing inflationary pressures. Fiscal deficit was tightly controlled and the Turkish lira was devolved along a daily sliding scale to maintain a realistic exchange rate.

Duffy, whose union has 9,000 members on the railways, said "now our own members are affected by this dispute we have no alternative but to intervene." Moves to end the 11-day old strike are gathering momentum, he told reporters.

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation General Secretary Bill Sills said "Something must be sorted out. Otherwise we could face a long dispute which would decimate the railways and the transport system in this country."

Unions urge train drivers to end strike

LONDON, July 15. (R) — Britain's striking train drivers are under pressure from some unions to settle the current rail dispute before British Rail shuts down the national rail network at midnight on July 20, trade union officials say.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers President Terence Duffy urged the train drivers, who are members of the union ASLEF, to agree at least to experiment with flexible working hours, the issue at the center of the dispute.

Duffy, whose union has 9,000 members on the railways, said "now our own members are affected by this dispute we have no alternative but to intervene." Moves to end the 11-day old strike are gathering momentum, he told reporters.

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation General Secretary Bill Sills said "Something must be sorted out. Otherwise we could face a long dispute which would decimate the railways and the transport system in this country."

Boosted by Gulf war

Dollar surges in quiet trading

LONDON, July 15 (R) — The dollar edged higher in quiet trading and at close stood slightly above Wednesday's close.

The U.S. currency was propped up by a slight firming in Eurodollar deposit rates, the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and expectations that a large bulge in U.S. money supply will be reported Friday.

The Federal Reserve is expected to add temporary reserve to the banking system Thursday in order to offset the anticipated tightness in the funds markets, which is expected to open at 13 to 13-3/8 percent they said.

The dollar was quoted at 2.1280/95 Swiss francs, compared with an opening 2.1275/95 and Wednesday's 2.1250/70 finish.

In New York, the price of gold tumbled \$10 an ounce in U.S. trading Wednesday, erasing by more than half its gain in the previous session. The dollar's value rose against most major currencies at home and abroad.

Gold had risen more than \$16 an ounce Tuesday in New York trading. Iran's buildup of troops along Iraq's border was cited, as was short covering.

Bonn seen set for recovery

PARIS, July 15 (AP) — The West German economy is poised for a modest recovery next year as it picks up momentum in the second half of 1982, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday.

The OECD secretariat, however, cautions in its annual survey of the German economy that its projections rest heavily on an assumed decline in interest rates.

The report forecasts a gradual easing in interest rates in Germany as monetary policy becomes less restrictive. But it warns that real interest rates will likely remain relatively high and adds that "LPD effects of high real rates persisting during such a long period are not clear."

German firms will reconsider whether they can afford to rely on licences, he said, adding there can be no doubt West Germany has the technology and expertise to build turbines and motors. Lambsdorff said Germany cannot let foreign governments force German companies to break contracts. Existing agreements must and will be honored.

Given the level of real interest rates and slack domestic demand, the OECD says Germany's recovery will depend heavily on trade, noting that foreign demand is likely to be the main expansionary factor this year.

The report notes that foreign markets have been increasingly attracted to German goods because of the depreciation of the mark in recent years.

After a temporary slowdown in the first half of 1982, the secretariat predicts the volume of German exports will expand steadily, growing 7 percent by the end of 1983.

The overall improvement in merchandise trade will enable the current account to swing into a surplus this year after the sizeable deficits of the last three years.

The secretariat forecasts a current account surplus of \$2.25 billion this year and \$4.75 billion next year compared with a deficit of 7.6 billion dollars in 1981.

Taipei keeps tight rein in inflation

TAIPEI, July 15 (CNA) — The Republic of China's inflation rate in the first five months this year was lower than that in many important countries.

According to the Council for Economic Planning and Development, this nation registered a negative 0.2 percent increase in wholesale prices in the January-May period.

That was lower than 2.4 percent in Japan, 4.4 percent in the United States, 8.6 percent in South Korea, 9.7 percent in Britain, and 2.5 percent in Thailand.

In consumer prices, the growth rate was 5.6 percent in the Republic of China, 7 percent in the U.S., 9.7 percent in South Korea, 10 percent in Britain, and 7.1 percent in Thailand. The growth rate in Japan was 3.2 percent.

Lagos rules out oil quota change

LAGOS, July 15 (R) — Nigeria will stick to its 1.3 million barrel per day (BPD) oil output quota despite OPEC's failure to agree on a new production sharing agreement in Vienna last weekend, official sources said.

They said as far as Nigeria and other OPEC moderates were concerned, individual quotas set within a total 17.5 million BPD agreed in March were still in force.

Nigerian production will not go above 1.3 million bpd unless there is definite evidence that other OPEC members are cheating by offering discounts to attract buyers during a world oil glut, they added.

IMF tells Belgium to cut spending

BRUSSELS, July 15 (R) — The Belgian government must step up austerity measures to achieve economic recovery, the IMF said in a preliminary report released here.

An IMF mission, which visited Belgium last week, endorsed the program of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' government, but said more must now be done, especially in cutting public expenditure. The mission said the 1983 budget now being drawn up will test the government's willingness to act rapidly to meet its own goals for reducing public sector borrowing needs.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 2:00 p.m. Tuesday		
	Cash	Transfer
Bahrain Dinar	9.12	9.13
Brunei Darussalam Taka	15.50	15.50
Bulgarian Lev (1,000)	1.00	1.00
Canadian Dollar	7.71	7.71
Deutsche Mark (100)	138.85	138.80
Dutch Guilder (100)	121.10	125.85
Egyptian Pound	3.45	3.51
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.50	92.72
French Franc (100)	50.10	49.68
Greek Drachma (1,000)	50.00	49.50
Indian Rupee (100)	1.00	1.00
Irish Pound	35.95	35.95
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.10	24.90
Jordanian Dinar	13.55	13.55
Kuwaiti Dinar	9.75	9.63
Lebanese Lira (100)	11.89	11.89
Moroccan Dirham (100)	67.00	66.90
Pakistani Rupee (100)	54.50	55.70
Philippine Peso (100)	28.33	28.33
Portuguese Escudo	41.10	41.10
Omani Rial (100)	6.00	5.955
Singapore Dollar (100)	94.60	94.55
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	160.00	160.00
Swiss Franc (100)	163.25	163.25
Syrian Lira (100)	59.15	60.05
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.30	75.20
Buying Price		
Gold kg	37.500	37.450
10 Tolas bar	4.330	4.320
Ounce	1.180	1.165

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

Japan's multinationals hold sway in Asia

ESCAP defines a TNC as "a private enterprise which controls assets in more than one country."

It found that TNCs, whether Japanese or Western, have and are playing an "important, if somewhat controversial, role in the recent economic development" of developing countries in the region. Such a role consists of transferring capital, technology and business skills and helping open up markets abroad for Asian exports. ESCAP said.

The Japanese TNCs overtook their Western rivals by using what ESCAP called the

macro-economic strategy compared to the micro-economic approach of the American and British multinationals.

Overall, the Japanese aim in their outward thrust is to assist Tokyo in solving economic problems like shortage of raw materials, domestic labor shortages, wise investment of huge foreign exchange surplus and the virtual export of labor-intensive or polluting industries to the rest of Asia. ESCAP said.

Latest estimates indicate that this thrust accounted for 29 percent of the direct Japanese investments in the region. The focus of such investments are in energy, raw materials and labor-intensive products which enjoy lucrative markets abroad.

ESCAP noted that the Japanese approach found favor among Asian nations in their efforts to bring about a more diversified industrial base. Before they were displaced by their Japanese rivals, American, British and other Western-based TNCs "had been responsible for most of the direct foreign investment in developing Asian countries," ESCAP said.

Equity of the Western multinationals went to such traditional areas as plantations, mineral extraction, railways and public utilities and lately, petroleum. Import-substitution manufacturing and finance. The style of the Western TNCs was described by ESCAP as micro-economic and intended to preserve markets or "obtain enterprise profits in other high prices."

American and British multinationals were greatly conservative in their direct investment activities in Asia, accounting for only 4 and 9 percent, respectively. As a result, the investment field was wide open when the Japanese TNCs appeared on the scene, according to ESCAP.

In its review, ESCAP also noted that aside from the Tokyo-based TNCs, those which have their headquarters in Hong Kong, the Philippines, South Korea and Singapore have been increasing their volume of direct investment in Asia.

Capitalists of such TNCs not only include both ethnic and expatriate Chinese but also transnationals from the developed world "using an Asian country as a base because of tax-sheltering or other inducements given by the host country," ESCAP observed.

Global coffee talks boil over

currently controls the operations of the buffer stock.

The range was set at Geneva early last year and has been the underpinning level at which coffee prices have been defended under the current International Cocoa Agreement which became operative last Oct. 1.

At that time, world cocoa price had slumped from the high levels caused by years of cocoa shortage to under 90 cents a pound on average due to a four-year run of bumper crops. This led to an accumulated world stockpile of 600,000 metric tons.

This surplus, in turn, depressed prices still further despite the buffer stock's sustained buying until it held about 100,000 metric tons of cocoa at a cost of nearly \$230 million.

This money had accumulated in the buffer stock kitty with the help of exporter contributions of one cent for every pound of cocoa exported during the years of shortage and high prices.

But, after purchasing the 100,000 tons, the buffer stock had exhausted its funds while world cocoa prices continued to fall because the quantity it had bought was insufficient to mop up the world glut, the world average cocoa price now hovers around 72 cents a pound.

Last month, the ICCO council signed \$75-million loan with a group of Brazilian banks to buy about 35,000 metric tons of cocoa off the market.

But the loan was felt to be insufficient to redress world prices and the council met last Monday to consider a number of other measures that would enable the buffer stock to buy still more cocoa.

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This year, however, total sugarcane acreage will be slightly smaller. The government said 270,000 acres will be planted to sugarcane compared with last year's 274,000.

The biggest increase in acreage will come from jute, also known as the "golden fiber." Burma is encouraging farmers to grow jute as a second crop because of improved prices in the world market.

Last year, the country exported 40,000 tons of jute which practically consisted of its total production of 32,000 tons; the remaining 8,000 tons came from the 1980 stock.

Burma lends a martial touch to farming

for voluntary mass labor from all sectors for increased agricultural production. The armed forces, which has been regarded as the hard core segment of the party, has been implementing the project since then.

The operation usually ends Sept. 3 when the fields are harvested. This time, however, military authorities have coined another phrase, *Shweinaway*, or "Operation Golden Earth," for the harvest season.

This year's "Operation Green Emerald" came at a time when the country is set to launch an industrial crops development project. The project covers sugarcane cultivation and development, jute improvement technology, cotton seed development and quality control and farm machinery and equipment operation. In addition, the project

All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for *Arab News'* Friday edition.

STUMPY STUMBLER



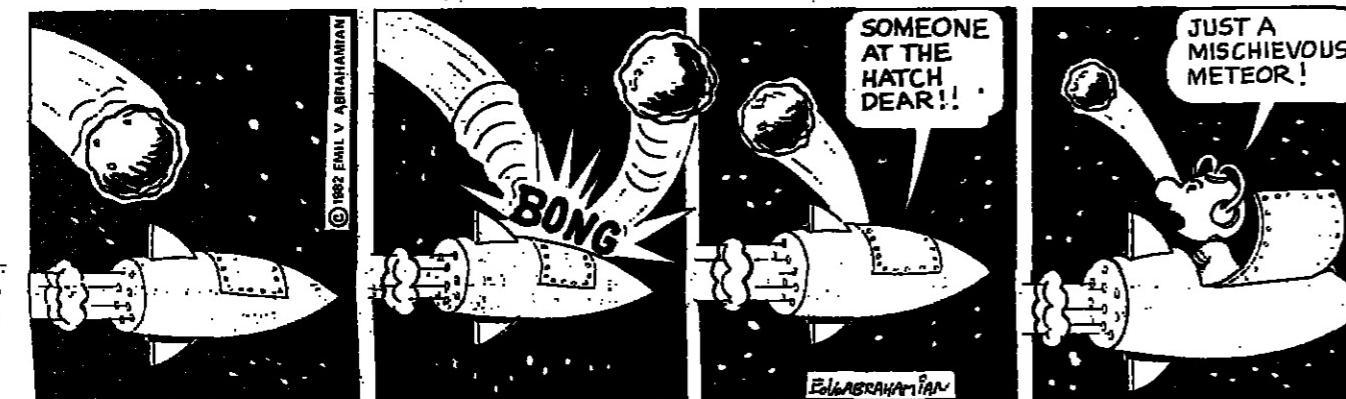
SMILY WILLY



TIT FOR TAT



THE SPACERS

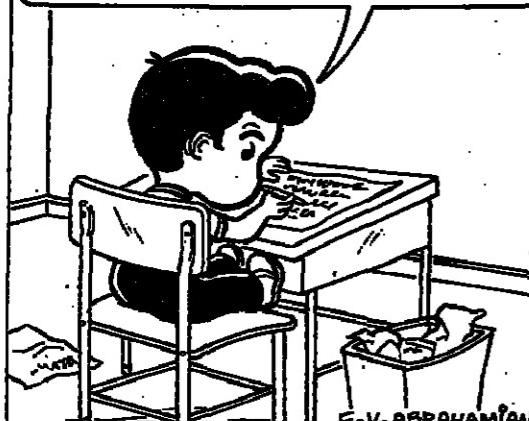


ANIMAL CHATTER



IMPRESSIONS

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, PLEASE REDUCE THE NATIONAL DEBT AND LOWER TAXES SO DADDY CAN RAISE MY ALLOWANCE.



SPACE SHOTS



SPACE LOG: JOHN GLENN, FIRST AMERICAN TO ORBIT THE EARTH FEB 20 1962, HAD A FEW ANXIOUS MOMENTS DURING REENTRY, WHEN THE HEAT SHIELD ON HIS MERCURY SPACECRAFT BECAME UNLOCKED.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1982

ARIES

(Mar. 21 to April 19) Erroneous information combined with the unreliability of others can make this a hectic time. Don't finalize agreements now.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) Act with care in financial matters, as an element of deception is present. A close tie's extravagance can add to your problems.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) It will be hard to sort truth from fantasy now. Your mental wheels are merrily spinning, but you're apt to make much out of nothing.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) Friends can distract you from what you have to do. You may not be able to put two and two together until late in the day.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) You could get a false lead about your sympathy and you may get upset when you hear a different version of the same story. Be skeptical.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Others play falsely on your sympathy and you may get upset when you hear a different version of the same story. Be skeptical.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) A change of plans affects entertainment matters, and you may have to stick to your guns regarding an ethical question on the job.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A family member could let you down in some way. Creative work is favored, but business negotiations are somewhat tricky.

behavior. Seek advice about a complicated career development.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

You may have second thoughts about a career concern before the day ends. It's hard to reach agreement with others about travel.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Others play falsely on your sympathy and you may get upset when you hear a different version of the same story. Be skeptical.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

You could get a false lead about an investment matter. Take no financial chances now. Close ties are somewhat indecisive.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Act discreetly, as gossips are liable to misread your

You could be in for a let-down if you give your heart to a person recently met. Make sure others care before making commitments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

To your chagrin, you may find that work you thought was completed by another still needs to be done. Love too is problematic.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

A change of plans affects entertainment matters, and you may have to stick to your guns regarding an ethical question on the job.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

A family member could let you down in some way. Creative work is favored, but business negotiations are somewhat tricky.



arab news Calendar

TV Programs

SAUDI ARABIA

Programs: 12:00 Quran

12:30 Quran

The Friday Clergy

Children's Series

Arabs in Our Program

Religious Program

Quran

Friday Prayer Live

Arabic Program

Men and Stories

Religious Talk

World News

Arabs in Our Program

Children's Program

Cartoons

Wild Life

Religious Talk

Arabic Series

Arabs in Our Program

Daily Arabic Series

Arab Folklore Program

Birds in Our Program

Songs

Bahrain Channel 4

12:00 Quran

12:30 Quran

12:45 Quran Review

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Meeting discusses youth unrest

Polish party leader favors social reform

WARSAW, July 15 (R) — The Polish Communist Party's chief policy-making body Thursday began discussing how to bridge the divide between the authorities and disaffected young Poles.

The two-day meeting was opened by Communist and military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who spoke out in favor of reforms of society but at the same time of continuing the struggle against what he called the enemies of socialism.

Gen. Jaruzelski's words coincided with a fierce attack on the underground opposition in the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*, whose editor in chief declared there could no

NASA plans station for space fueling

HAMPTON, July 15 (AP) — NASA hopes to use the U.S. space shuttle to erect a fueling station by 1990 to service ships destined for trips deeper into space, one of its top officials says.

"We need to advance our capability to go to even higher orbits," said Ivan Bekey, director of advanced programs of NASA headquarters in Washington. Bekey lectured Tuesday at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center here on advanced space transportation and orbital facilities.

He said the fueling station could serve as a "halfway" facility where shuttles could be repaired and as a research laboratory. "It could also serve as an observatory for both earth and the heavens," Bekey said. He envisions the permanent station as a four-man facility that could be expanded to accommodate as many as 12 persons.

Although NASA is preparing studies to define the space station program, it has no authorization for the project yet, Bekey said.

When the U.S. space shuttle program was authorized in 1971, it was envisioned as a two-step effort, including the shuttle and a space station, but the space station was deleted because of its expense.

3 axed to death in Papua battles

PORTE MORESBY, July 15 (R) — Three legal officials have been axed to death in Papua New Guinea's volatile highlands where post-election tension has now been added to the usual causes of tribal battles including land, animals and women.

Police said Thursday that a magistrate and a 40-year-old village court officer were hacked to death in the highlands Enga province on Monday while another court official was killed during a tribal fight in the same area last week.

The killing sparked a major battle on Monday between two clans involving 700 warriors. Some 500 thatched huts were burnt down and crops destroyed.

The highlands, where the battles between clansmen using axes, bows and spears are a regular occurrence, has been tense since last month's general elections. Most of the conflicts in the last two weeks have been inspired by political disputes.

Filipino bases said storing U.S. nuclear munitions

SINGAPORE, July 15 (Depthnews) — A revealing note, marked secret, was sent by the office of the US Navy Department to commanders of American military bases in the Philippines four years ago.

It was an instruction on what to do in the event of "nuclear material accidents significant incidents," and superseded an earlier memorandum on the same subject dated June 23, 1967.

After outlining responsibilities and notification procedures, the March 10, 1978 instruction dealt with publicity. It said: "Normally, the presence of either nuclear weapons or nuclear components will be neither confirmed nor denied."

"However, as an exception, in any incident or accident involving a nuclear weapon, official confirmation of the presence of such weapon may be made when it will have significant value in conjunction with public safety or as a means of reducing or preventing widespread public alarm." Such official confirmation might be needed if an accident requires evacuation of personnel, or is followed by radiation teams or other unusual activity observable by the general public which results in the generation of alarm, thus necessitating a factual, official statement of reassurance.

"In case such mishap occurs in a foreign country and the public interest, as defined above, requires announcement of the presence of a nuclear weapon, such announcement should be made with the concurrence of the U.S. ambassador..."

Both Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base in the Philippines accommodate, and

understanding reached with the "anti-Socialist underground."

Editor Jerzy Bielecki wrote that an appeal by regional members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a moratorium on strikes and demonstrations until the end of July had been accompanied by "threats and blackmail."

Four top regional Solidarity officials in hiding called for the suspension in bulletins distributed "as an expression of our readiness to reach an understanding (with the authorities)."

The uncompromising *Trybuna Ludu* attack contrasted in tone with statements by Interior Minister Czeslaw Kisieczak in which he offered an olive branch to underground Solidarity activists. The minister said in an interview released Wednesday night that if they stopped their opposition activities they would be given understanding and assistance.

In the interview, reported by the official news agency PAP, Gen. Kisieczak said there was a "conspicuous improvement in order and discipline" and that the authorities would continue to relax martial law restrictions. The military leaders have repeatedly said that easing restrictions and eventually lifting martial law depended on the situation in the country.

Gen. Kisieczak would not confirm widespread reports that the government was planning to release many of the estimated 2,500 internees to mark Polish National Day next Thursday. But he did say that martial law policies were characterized by flexibility.

Meanwhile, Gen. Jaruzelski hinted in an interview made public in Washington that his country would have faced Soviet intervention if he had not declared martial law last December. The general did not mention the Soviet Union by name in the interview given to Polish-born American journalist Tad Szulc in May — the first to a foreign journalist since martial law was imposed — and to be published in *Parade* magazine next Sunday.

He said his country faced armed outside intervention and a loss of sovereignty had he not declared martial law on Dec. 13, the closest he came to mentioning possible armed Soviet intervention, according to Szulc. Under ground rules of the session, conducted in Polish, no direct quotes could be used.

Szulc said Gen. Jaruzelski told him that failing to crack down on dissenters led by Solidarity would have brought bloody rioting and Civil War in Poland and armed involvement by outsiders. The general also said the declaration of martial law had maintained Poland's sovereignty.

He said martial law would not be lifted soon. The government's policy was to relax it gradually, release prisoners gradually and seek to improve the economy and win credibility among the Polish people.

Szulc said other officials, whom he did not identify, told him the government planned to declare an amnesty on July 22. Poland's National Day for all those sentenced for martial law violations.

He said Gen. Jaruzelski became emotional during the interview when he spoke of Western and particularly U.S. economic sanctions against Poland, declaring that the measures had forced his country to turn increasingly to Moscow and other Communist governments for economic cooperation. Despite great difficulties, he was reported as saying, long-promised economic reforms would be started.

Gen. Jaruzelski also said he hoped to consult all groups in the country, including the church and other non-Communist bodies, and was prepared to discuss the future of trade unions including Solidarity. Szulc said.

are regularly visited by American warships and combat aircraft equipped for both conventional and nuclear conflict.

The extensive ammunition storage areas at the bases are reliably said to store nuclear munitions including bombs, depth charges, torpedoes and missiles for use by the U.S. Navy and Air Force in a crisis.

The Center for Defense Information in Washington — a private body of military specialists headed by a retired U.S. admiral — estimates that of the 26,000 fully operational American nuclear warheads, about half are in three different kinds of "strategic" weapon systems aimed at targets in the Soviet Union.

They are: Intercontinental ballistic missiles stationed in North America; Long-range bombers; and missile-carrying nuclear submarines.

The Soviet Union is thought to have a somewhat smaller number of "strategic" warheads ready for use against the United States and China — probably around 9,000. Less publicized and understood is the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union have extensive arsenals of "tactical" nuclear weapons deployed in various parts of the world.

The Center for Defense Information estimates that the United States has about 13,000 tactical nuclear weapons thought to be on land in Asia. About 1,700 of them are mainly in artillery shells, rockets at the two main bases used by the bombs with American air and ground forces in South Korea and the United States in the Philippines.

Another 1,500 are thought to be on



(AP wirephoto)

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, 48, waving to cheering crowds in Mexico City recently.

As local councils oppose U.K. defense exercise put off

YORK, England, July 15 (AP) — Home Secretary William Whitelaw said here the government has postponed Britain's biggest ever civil defense exercise this fall because of opposition from some anti-war local authorities and apathy from others.

He told the Association of Civil Defense and Emergency Planning officers at their annual conference that the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is considering new legislation to compel local authorities to prepare themselves for war.

The postponed exercise, codenamed Hardrock, was designed to test preparedness for a Warsaw Pact attack on Britain by conventional, non-nuclear, forces.

Planned as the first civil defense exercise of its kind on a national scale, it was to have been held in October, last six days and involve hundreds of thousands of people in planning how to deal with casualties, feed local populations and cope with other wartime emergencies.

But Whitelaw said only 34 out of 54 county and metropolitan councils had agreed to take

Salvador soldiers

APOPA, El Salvador, July 15 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas ambushed an army truck on a road near this northern town Wednesday, killing five soldiers and wounding several others, a military source said.

Army reinforcements, backed by American-made Huey helicopters, rushed in pursuit but inflicted no casualties on the rebels, said the source, a local commander who asked anonymity.

The truck was ambushed in the early morning outside Apopa, 14 kilometers north of the Salvadorean capital and near the Guazapa Volcano. The dead and wounded soldiers belonged to the army's 4th infantry brigade, based in El Paraiso, 45 kilometers north of here.

Later in the day, reporters saw a convoy of eight troop and supply trucks, carrying about 200 soldiers, hauling 20mm anti-aircraft and

part. Under present rules dating from 1974, local authorities can decide whether or not they will participate in civil defense exercises coordinated by the government.

Although exercise Hardrock was planned on a non-nuclear basis, the campaign for nuclear disarmament hailed its postponement as "a great victory" and said it would increase efforts to ensure that it was canceled for good.

The Greater London Council, South Yorkshire County Council and several other large local authorities controlled by the opposition Labor Party are hostile to all civil defense preparations, whether designed to meet conventional or nuclear attacks.

They argue that civil defense preparations encourage Mrs. Thatcher's alleged belligerency and increase the risk of war by making civilians think they can be defended when in fact they have declared their areas "nuclear-free zones."

As such, they discourage the siting of all nuclear material in their areas or its movement across their boundaries, although they have no legal powers to impose an outright ban.

killed in ambush

105mm field cannon, headed north along the same road toward Chalatenango province, where guerrillas have been holding the towns of Ojos de Agua and El Carrizal since June 28.

There was no immediate confirmation if these troops planned to attack the two towns near the Honduran border.

Elsewhere, armed guerrilla bands continued harassing traffic along the pan-American and coastal highways east of the capital, demanding that travelers pay "war tax."

An estimated 34,000 persons have been killed during the past 33 months in the guerrilla war for power here, and the Reagan administration has been supplying economic and military aid — including American non-combat military advisers — to help the Salvadorean government put down the insurrection.

The Center says dispersal of thousands of nuclear weapons across the world's oceans, in dozens of ports and bases and in numerous countries in Europe and Asia as well as the United States and the Soviet Union creates risks of unauthorized use, terrorist seizure and "accidents of unprecedented magnitude."

In a 1975 study, the Center said the U.S. Defense Department had admitted at least 11 "broken arrows," or major nuclear accidents.

Past or proposed talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting or reducing nuclear weapons have concentrated on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The lesser known "minimines" have not been covered.

In its 1975 study, the Center concluded that if either superpower used tactical nuclear weapons, the other would respond in kind leading to all-out nuclear war and global holocaust.

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الجمعة ٢٤ رمضان ١٤٠٢

Over arms for Taipei

Shultz remarks unlikely to affect ties with China

PEKING, July 15 (R) — U.S. relations with Communist China are unlikely to suffer immediately as a result of comments by Secretary of State-designate George Shultz that he supports U.S. arms sales to Nationalist China (Taiwan), diplomatic sources said.

The sources noted that in testimony Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which recommended his confirmation Shultz had not proposed supplying Taiwan with more advanced weapons than it already has.

But the sources also noted that Shultz had said he was in favor of selling defensive arms to the Nationalist-ruled island with no time limit, despite indications from Peking that it will not tolerate the supply of weapons to Taiwan for a long time.

Diplomats said this could prove to be a more sensitive issue than Shultz's statement that supported the sale of jet fighters to Taiwan. There was no immediate Chinese comment on the secretary of state-designate's remarks.

Shultz's comments appeared to be in sharp contrast with the policy of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig who resigned June 25. According to a *Washington Post* report, which the State Department declined to confirm or deny, Haig suggested that President Reagan agree to limit U.S. arms sales to the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Peking reacted angrily in January when Washington announced plans to sell F-5E jets to Taiwan, but refrained from downgrading relations despite earlier statements that this could occur if the United States continued to supply arms to Nationalists. Peking's relatively cold response apparently indicated relief that Reagan had not offered Taiwan more advanced F-5G or F-16 war planes.

Peking regards arms sales to Taiwan as interference in internal Chinese affairs, as both the Communists and the Nationalists consider the island a province of China. Talks have continued in Peking and Washington since January on the proposed arms sales, but little progress has been made. Since the talks began, China has not mentioned the possibility that failure to resolve

Argentina hopes for negotiations

Buenos Aires, July 15 (Agencies) — Argentina's refusal to formally recognize an end to hostilities in the Falkland Islands obliges Britain to spend money and energy on the continued defense of the islands, according to government sources here. They say the cost will force Britain to return to negotiations with Argentina on the archipelago's future.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, conceded that Argentina, with all its prisoners of war back home, had nothing to gain by formally promising not to attack the islands again.

"It does not behove us," said one official. "We are not going to attack. But as long as the British are not formally assured, they have to keep 3,000 men here."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in London Wednesday there was "no need nor prospect for negotiations with Argentina on sovereignty over the Falkland Islands."

The British have promised the 1,800 islanders, most of whom are of British descent and want to continue as British subjects, no change in the archipelago's colonial status would be made without their consent.

Argentina contends the islands were "stolen" in 1833 by British naval forces. Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari has declared that the "recovery" of the islands continues to be one of his government's highest objectives. He has said no formal recognition of an end to hostilities could be considered by Argentina until Britain lifted an air and sea blockade of the islands and the Argentine coast. He also demanded the lifting of British economic sanctions against Argentina.

Britain imposed the blockade shortly after Argentina's April 2nd occupation of the archipelago and extended it in early May. London said any Argentine naval or naval auxiliary vessel or aircraft within 200 miles of the islands or more than 12 miles from the Argentine coast would be liable to attack.

Aguirre Lanari did not say, however, that lifting the blockade and the sanctions would necessarily result in Argentina's formal recognition of an end to hostilities.

British officials have envisioned the possibility of future discussions with Argentina concerning the archipelago's economic development, leaving the sovereignty issue aside. But the Argentine government sources agreed it was unlikely this nation, in the absence of negotiations on sovereignty, would resume the services it provided to the islands before the war.

Meanwhile, Argentina's military rulers continued talks Wednesday on the prospective civilian vice president as Britain returned its remaining 593 prisoners of war in Puerto Marvyn, 1,100 km south of here.

Among the prisoners, captured by Britain on June 14, was Gen. Mario Benjamin Venero, who was Argentina's military governor of the Falklands.



الجمعة ٢٤ رمضان ١٤٠٢

13 S.Africans die as two planes crash

PRETORIA, July 15